

WHAT WILL CALL DO?

A QUESTION OF VERACITY BETWEEN SPEAKER AND LISTENER.

IS CALL A HARD MONEY MAN?

That is the question which has been precipitated upon the people—Telegrams from Washington of importance.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 10.—[Special.]—To President Rogers' "bugle call" to the alienism in the Florida legislature on yesterday was appended a letter from H. A. Dunning, of the National Economist, stating that Senator Call had used the following words in his office in Washington: "God made money; that gold was the only real money in existence; that he was opposed to paper money in any form, excepting that of national banks; that he was opposed to the subterfuge plan, and all efforts of like character; that there seemed nothing in the demands of the free unlimited coinage of silver."

To this Senator Call replied, in a circular letter, that Dunning's statement was "an unqualified and absolute and malicious falsehood, and that no such expression was ever used by him and no such opinions ever entertained."

THE ISSUE MADE.

The issue made caused a sensation, which intensifies the senatorial contest. This morning the following telegrams were contained in The Daily Floridian:

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A. S. Mann, Tallahassee, Fla.: Senator Call did, in my presence, state that gold and silver were the only safe basis for circulating mediums, and that the present national banking system was a good and safe one, leaving the impression that he did not favor the subterfuge plan.

Also the following:

A. S. MANN, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.: I heard part of the conversation, and my general recollection is that he was emphatically a hard money man. He said: "God made money."

AN ANSWER EXPECTED.

A rejoinder is promised from Senator Call, and momentarily expected. Unless he can sustain his denial, he cannot get there. It is now an anomalous case—Call against the alliance. They have compelled him to fight the entire alliance, state and national, as a body, and decide in a definite way. They say it is their platform that they want more than the man. Call is willing to swallow their platform, with "hoops and horns," but they won't let him. It's a high old time at Tallahassee.

THE CHICAGO CONTEST.

Carter Harrison Aiding the Republicans in Their Fight Against Cregier.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Both republicans and democrats continue to charge each other with fraud in a more or less definite way. The former charge the latter with holding back the returns for the purpose of changing them, so as to give Cregier a majority, while the democrats charge the republicans with having juggled the returns in certain precincts by counting votes cast for Elmer Washburn as Hempstead Ward returns. The republicans also accuse democrats of conspiracy to secure an apparent majority for Cregier before the election board with the view to precipitating a contest in the courts which can be protracted. Cregier in the meantime holding office until the two years provided as the term of office shall have expired.

CARTER HARRISON BEFORE THE BOARD.

Ex-Mayor Harrison, who ran as an independent democrat in opposition to Cregier, has joined forces with the republicans in the fight against Cregier before the election board. He appeared in the office of the board this morning and displayed all of his old-time fire and vigor. He declared that he was prepared to do anything to have the charges of fraud ferreted out. He declared that he was prepared to subscribe \$1,000 to a fund for that purpose, and that he knew prominent business men who would raise an additional \$50,000. When asked whether he was about to leave the city he cried:

"No, sir. I am in politics, and I am going to remain in this city for two years more. I am in politics!"

THEY WERE DISTANCED.

The Republican Party and the New Australian Ballot Law.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—As a result of Tuesday's election, the republican party is now declared of representation in the senate and is ignored in the selection of judges and clerks at the next election. Under the new Australian ballot law, the party failing to secure one-third of the total vote cast is debarred from all privileges and representation. In Tuesday's elections the democrats and municipal independents polled the main vote, the republicans casting only 10,000, one-quarter of the total number. Recorder of Votes Carlisle says he will recognize the independent movement as a distinct political party, and accept its nominations in the same manner as those of the other parties, if it cares to place a ticket before the voters at the next election. In this case, he says, he will divide the judges and clerks equally between the democrats and independents, and throw the republicans out of every precinct.

THE NEW TREASURER.

Mr. Nebecker, of Indiana, to Succeed Huston.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is now practically settled that Mr. Nebecker, of Indiana, will succeed Mr. J. M. Huston, of the same state, as United States treasurer. The latter is now on his way to Washington and will have a conference with the president tomorrow afternoon. It is understood that Nebecker will also be here tomorrow afternoon, and that arrangements for the formal transfer of the office will be made before the president's departure for the south and west.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The president has appointed John C. Daney to be collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.; Robert W. Furness, of Nebraska, commissioner at large at the Columbian exposition, and J. Hale Parker, of Missouri, to be alternate commissioner at large. Parker is a former member of the cabinet. Lorenzo Groun, of Nebraska, is to be assistant secretary of the treasury vice General Batchelor, resigned.

A LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS

In regard to Refunding the Direct Tax—Searching the Records.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton has addressed a letter to the governor of each of the southern states in regard to the refunding of the direct tax collected in those states by direct tax commissioners from citizens.

Copies of the letter were today mailed to the governors of West Virginia and North Carolina, who have filed applications for the refunding of the tax. The following is the text of the letter:

In the matter of the refunding of the public tax on certain states provided for by act of congress...

ITALY IS IMPATIENT.

AND THREATENS TO GIVE PORTER HIS WALKING PAPERS.

UNLESS AN ANSWER IS RECEIVED TODAY.

To Premier Rudini's Note—The Answer Has Been Prepared by Secretary Blaine—The Official Retort.

ROME, April 10.—It is reported that if the United States government does not answer Marquis Imperiali's note tomorrow, Mr. Porter, American minister here, will be ordered to leave Italy and the whole Italian legation in Washington will be recalled and Italian interests left in charge of the British minister.

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The Rome dispatch was shown to both the president and Secretary Blaine tonight, and each of them returned word that he had nothing to say on the subject. There was a general disposition to discredit the report in official circles, but this was based on the opinion as to the probable course of events, and no one who was seen had any actual information on the subject.

THE ANSWER HAS BEEN PREPARED.

It is known here that Secretary Blaine has prepared an answer to the message of Premier Rudini. The fact of the preparation of Secretary Blaine's reply is not only well understood, but it is stated, moreover, that the secretary's letter was submitted to the president and his cabinet, and was found to be satisfactory.

In view of these circumstances, it is asserted with considerable confidence that the letter of Secretary Blaine has already been sent to Marquis Rudini, though whether it was communicated by mail or telegraph is not known. The fact that the letter was sent is, however, believed, and is also very probable that intimations have been conveyed of the advisability of conducting negotiations between the two countries with less publicity. For these reasons it is thought to be almost impossible that the rumor in Rome can be correct.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

The Next Annual Assemblage to Be Held in Louisville in May.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—[Special.]—The third annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be held in this city from May 14th to 17th next, and the invitation of the city, through the local Scotch-Irish Society, the board of trade and the Commercial Club, is extended to all members of the society throughout the country and to all true sons and daughters of the race. The exercises of the congress will be free and open to the public.

A LYNCHING BEE IN OHIO.

A Murderer Taken From Jail by a Mob and Hanged to a Limb.

KENTON, O., April 10.—A mob containing from seventy-five to 100 men hung William Bales this morning at 2 o'clock. The mob was perfectly organized and drilled. It assembled at about 1 o'clock and stationed armed guards who allowed no one to pass their lines. A side door of the county jail was battered in and about a dozen men entered. The sheriff was overpowered and the keys, after some search, were found. Bales's cell door was opened and he was ordered to put on his trousers. He was then hurried across the road, a noose was adjusted, the rope thrown over a limb, Bales was pulled from his feet and left hanging.

HIS APPEALS IN VAIN.

He begged piteously while the noose was being adjusted, but the men were resolute. The mob was an orderly one, and did no further damages. They wore black hoods, concealing their faces, long overcoats and rubber boots. They had a leader, and were trained to signals, and commanded entirely in whispers.

About 3 o'clock the body was cut down, by order of Justice Rummel, and taken to the city hall. Bales and two accomplices Tuesday night, March 31st, murdered Edward Harper, a policeman, who was attempting to arrest Bales. His accomplices, Lake and Noel, were not molested.

Bales was not considered very strong mentally. The lynching was not unexpected, but has been threatened for some time.

TOUGH ON THE HYSTER.

One of the Points of Error in Jugro's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The second appeal of Shibusha Jugro, to the United States supreme court, has been denied. The court has been condemned in New York state to death by means of electricity, came up in the supreme court today. The court heretofore refused to grant Jugro a writ of habeas corpus, based on the contention that electricity was a cruel and unusual mode of punishment, and the present application is made on the ground that there were errors committed at the trial of Jugro.

The case for the prisoner was submitted on printed briefs by Roger M. Sherman, and Isaac H. Maynard made an oral argument in behalf of the state of New York. The points raised by Mr. Sherman were that Jugro was sentenced before the mandate of the supreme court had gone down, and that the court, instead of giving Jugro at his trial a man learned in law, had assigned him as counsel "a fraudulent pretender who was there masquerading in the guise of a lawyer."

The points raised by the state were that Jugro was excluded from the panel whence were drawn grand jurors, and that the state maintained that Jugro had not been denied any of his constitutional rights, and that the writ of habeas corpus cannot be issued upon any of the grounds of complaint set forth.

Send the Papers to Elbel.

CORK, April 10.—Henry Campbell, member of parliament for South Fermanagh, Ireland, and private secretary to Parnell, has entered an action for libel against Mrs. Nagle, proprietor of the Cork Herald, and Alderman John Hooper, of this city, editor of that paper, charging them with imputing, through the columns of the Cork Herald, that he had procured houses for the meetings of Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

Judgment for the Creditors.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—[Special.]—The suits of various creditors against the Decatur, Chesapeake and New Orleans railway were decided at Shelbyville today, judgment being given for the creditors in each case. The most important was that of Ford Wilkerson, to which \$65,000 was awarded.

The Story Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The story that Anna Dickinson was a sane woman when she was committed to the Danville insane asylum, and that her commitment was irregular, that the state laws were in her case flagrantly violated, and that physicians and officers were concerned in the infliction of the same, is officially and positively denied.

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RUSHING THE LAND BILL.

APPLICATION OF THE CLOTURE BY BALFOUR IN COMMONS.

TO SHUT OFF DEBATE ON THE LAND BILL.

Appointment of the Royal Labor Commission—More Capitalists Than Laborers on It.

LONDON, April 10.—[Copyright, 1891, by The New York Associated Press.]—The government having succeeded in rushing the Irish land bill through the first stages when the Irish party was fighting on the question of leadership, shows a determination to follow a similar policy with the bill in committee. Balfour's action in using the weapon of cloture to abridge debate on the first clause, is as much an application of the same policy as "moussu" as the present government has given in dealing with parliament. The want of unity among liberals on several important points of the bill and diversity of opinion amongst Irish members add mightily to the government's power to crush attempts at obstructive criticism of the details of the measure.

Whether the application of cloture will be successful in the long run, it is difficult to say. The Irish land bill is a measure of great importance, and the government's power to crush attempts at obstructive criticism of the details of the measure, is a measure of great importance. The want of unity among liberals on several important points of the bill and diversity of opinion amongst Irish members add mightily to the government's power to crush attempts at obstructive criticism of the details of the measure.

Mr. Gladstone held a conference today with several capitalists on the line of opposition to the bill. The capitalists are in a position to do a great deal of good, and the government's power to crush attempts at obstructive criticism of the details of the measure, is a measure of great importance. The want of unity among liberals on several important points of the bill and diversity of opinion amongst Irish members add mightily to the government's power to crush attempts at obstructive criticism of the details of the measure.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

A close scrutiny of the personnel of the labor commission confirms the belief that the government does not intend to permit hazy-headed English people to handle the matter of labor and capital to be considered. Roughly classified, capital has fourteen representatives and labor thirteen. The house of commons listened with excited interest to the exposition of the scope of the commission's inquiry.

Mr. Smith stated that the commission would investigate questions affecting the relations between employer and employee, and the conditions of labor raised during the recent trade disputes, and would report on the question of the extension of the law of arbitration to the British taxpayer would be recognized for his outlays.

Mr. Gladstone said that he felt that he was precluded from voting for any proposal which would pledge British credit. The understanding accepted throughout the country at the last general election was that British credit should not be pledged in any such plan.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, compared the land scheme, brought forward by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, with the land bill now brought forward by the government. The first measure was essentially insecure, while the present measure was accompanied by machinery which would guarantee that the British taxpayer would be recognized for his outlays.

Mr. Gladstone's prospect of the "wholesale repudiation of debt" and Mr. Balfour, was almost an impossibility. It was not very easy to get up a universal conspiracy of the kind. Whatever the honorable members might think of the present land bill as the solution of the Irish land question, they must admit financial soundness of the plan.

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Mr. Balfour replied to this assertion from Mr. Gladstone by retorting that Gladstone's land bill of 1886 was rejected, not because it pledged British credit, but because the commission deemed that British credit was imperiled by that measure.

Timothy Healy, Arthur O'Connor and others spoke upon the same subject when Mr. Balfour moved the cloture, which was carried by a vote of 216 to 127.

Labouchere's motion to omit the word "guaranteed" from the phrase "by issue of guaranteed land stock," was rejected by a vote of 232 to 138.

THE ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.

The Queen Makes the Appointments, and They Are Announced.

LONDON, April 10.—William Henry Smith, first lord of the treasury, announced in the house of commons today that the following gentlemen have been appointed by the queen members of the royal labor commission, which will inquire into the relations existing between capital and labor, and into the cause of strikes and the best means of preventing them: Marquis Hartington, liberal unionist; earl of Derby, liberal unionist; Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conservative, member from Andover and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; Right Hon. Sir John E. Gore, conservative, member for Chatham and the seat of the India office; Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, liberal, member for Brighton, Sheffield; Sir Robert N. Fowler, conservative, one of the members for the city of London; Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, liberal unionist, member for Bodmin, Cornwall; Sir Edward J. Harland, liberal, member for North Belfast; Bolton, chairman of the Caledonian Railroad company; William Gerald Balfour, conservative, member for central Leeds; Jesse Collins, liberal-unionist, member for Bordesley, Birmingham; Thomas Burt, liberal member for Morpeth; William Abraham, liberal, member for Cardiff, Wales; Mr. Ismay, one of the directors of the White Star Steamship Line; David Dale, George Levesley, Tunstall, a prominent cotton manufacturer; Samuel Pimms, Madsley, operative cotton spinner; Thomas Mann, labor agitator; E. Drew, secretary of board of conciliation of iron and steel trades; Hewlett, manager of Wigan Coal and Iron Company; Taft, chairman of the Glasgow Trade Council; Austin, secretary of the Irish Democratic Labor Federation; and Sir Frederick Pollock, editor of The Law Quarterly Review and author of a number of legal works.

PARNELL AND MRS. O'SHEA.

The canard involving Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell has ceased to be heard. Parnell comes to the house of commons direct from Brighton, and Parnell O'Shea continues to reside at the East End of Brighton. Mrs. O'Shea is still at West End, which is now known to the people as "Fire Escape Terrace." She drives out with Parnell in a hooded American buggy. There is no sign that the queen's divorce will interfere to prevent the O'Shea divorce from becoming absolute.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

Archbishop Crooke, in a letter denying that he ever offered to mediate between Smith-Barry and his tenants in Tipperary, urges a resumption of unity of action in behalf of the Irish people. He holds that keen agrarian agitation is still necessary; that the combination ought to be conducted legally and constitutionally, and that there must be no secret dealings with the landlords as individuals or landlords syndicate.

Mr. Gladstone having been privately asked for a statement in reply to Mr. Parnell's charge that Mr. Gladstone gave an interview to American dynamiters at Hawarden, says that his denial alone ought to suffice.

Conservative papers have exhumed correspondence of 1881, in which Mr. Gladstone tells Balfour that he had authentic information, not from Parnell, to the effect that some power behind Parnell would resort to violence or outrage unless home rule was granted.

Will Fight to the Bitter End.

SCOTLAND, April 10.—It is now absolutely certain that the coke strike will be fought to the bitter end. This was the unanimous opinion of the miners, and it is ringing through the country.

TALKING OF TRADE.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

GREAT DULLNESS IN THE IRON MARKET.

A Marked Decrease in the Output of Pig Iron—Considerable Stringency in the Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "It cannot be said that the business of the country is expanding when there is a decrease of nearly one-sixth within a single month in the output of pig iron. In nearly all quarters the admitted slackening of trade is attributed to merely temporary causes, but the state of the iron trade cannot be thus explained, and while it may at any time change for the better, it is at present an unfavorable symptom."

Another element which may prove of great, though temporary importance, is the decision of a great body of miners to strike May 1st for the eight-hour day.

Philadelphia reports little call for clothing, but fair demand for combing and a good trade in groceries, though tea and coffee are quiet. Pittsburgh reports lower prices for iron products, but glass sustained by an improvement in the market. At New Orleans trade is quiet; at Memphis carmen rules, but at Savannah the prospect is bright and there is an improvement at Jacksonville.

In general, speculative markets are rather inert, and the general average price is now 3 per cent lower than it was two weeks ago. The movement of wheat, flour and corn falls far below last year's. The market of foreign trade for March appears to indicate an excess of about \$7,000,000 exports over imports, but exports cannot be expected to enlarge from this time forward.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The money market here is quite undisturbed, though at all eastern markets there is more than the usual disposition to loan on call rather than on time, and at Boston there is considerable stringency. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are easy, but at Cleveland there is some pressure; Cincinnati is a little close, and at Chicago there is a good demand at 6 per cent. At other western points generally the money markets are comparatively easy, and at the south not materially changed. Collections are not, as a rule, quite satisfactory, owing to bad weather and bad country roads. The stock market decidedly improved most of the week, with good railroad earnings and prospects of easy money, but has since grown weaker, though still averaging 100 points higher than a week ago. Probably the fear of important labor troubles has some influence, the state of great industries is just about the same.

Failures for the week number 211; for the corresponding week of last year the figure was 176.

THE CONDITION OF GRAIN.

The Rain Prolonged the Time of Seeding of Wheat on the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The returns to the department of agriculture make the condition of winter wheat 95.9 and of spring wheat 95.4. The season for seeding was favorable over the whole winter wheat area; the soil was generally early, the seedbeds were prepared with unusual care, and the spring wheat was sown by gentle rains sufficient to properly pack the earth and insure prompt and perfect germination. On portions of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the time of seeding was somewhat prolonged by occasional rains, but the delay was not serious, and the desired area was planted and there was a good growth by the advent of winter. Suitable weather and soil conditions enabled the farmer to sow the Ohio valley states to put in a full breadth under entirely favorable circumstances, and the proper combination of sunshine and moisture, which continued until the middle of the season, sent the plant into winter quarters with a sturdy growth and good color.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE.

The general average for conditions is the highest reported for April since 1882, and individual state averages are remarkable for their uniformity. It is sixteen points higher than last year, and three above the returns for 1889. The high April condition does not insure a large yield, but it indicates the strength and vitality which would enable the plant to withstand more than the ordinary vicissitudes of the season. The nearest approach to the present condition, during recent years, was in 1884, when the largest crop ever grown was harvested, but a similar high condition in 1886 was followed by a crop of a little more than the average proportions. The averages of conditions in the principal states are: New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 91; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 87; Ohio, 96; Michigan, 93; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 97; Missouri, 96; Kansas, 90; California, 90, and Oregon, 97.

THE RETURNS MAKE THE PERCENTAGES OF LOSS

among farm animals during the past year or horses 1.7; cattle, 3; sheep, 4, and swine 8.4. Horses receive better care than any other class of stock, and the annual losses vary but little. The percentage of loss of cattle is slightly higher than was reported in 1888 and 1889, the scarcity of feed swelling the figures in portions of Kansas and Nebraska. The losses of sheep have been smaller than usual on account of better care and attention, while less disease than usual is reported among swine, though there is a heavy loss in the regions of last year's crop failures.

Railroad Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Two of the Parnell envoys—William Redmond and John O'Connor—appeared before a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parnell branch, Irish National League in Horticultural hall, this city, tonight. The attendance was small, the hall not being more than half filled. The receipts amounted to about \$4.00.

Mrs. Parnell made an address, and was very bitter in her denunciation of Mr. Gladstone, attributing her son's present trouble to him.

Fell Under the Wagon.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 10.—[Special.]—J. M. Beakley, a farmer of this county, was seriously injured here yesterday afternoon by being crushed beneath the wheels of his wagon, which was heavily loaded with guano. Mr. Beakley attempted to get upon the wagon, when the mules suddenly started, causing his foot to slip and he fell beneath the front wheel, which passed across his chest. He was seriously injured internally and suffered intensely.

The Body Floated Down.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—The body of a well-dressed white man, about thirty-five years old, was found in the river today. It had been in the water about two days, and evidently came from up the river.

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MISS ELLEN DORTCH

IS AFTER THE SCALP OF MR. JON J. MCCONNELL.
The Pretty Editor of The Carnesville Tribune on the War Path—It is News—paper Fight so Far.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—Miss Ellen Dortch, the pretty and accomplished editor of The Carnesville Tribune, gives Mr. Jon J. McConnell, editor of The Enterprise, a "hauling" over the contents of the latter's issue of the 10th inst. Under the editorial heading, "Mr. Jon J. McConnell," she says:

Miss Ellen J. Dortch, in a three-column article, the trouble started over the grand jury presentment, and the following from Miss Dortch's paper will give the gist of it:

The Tribune has heretofore endeavored to preserve pleasant relations with the person who uses the term "person" advisedly, whose name heads this column.

Now, Mr. McConnell has made the awarding of the public printing a pretext for serving up an article, the most offensive and repugnant, that a man with white skin who claims to have a heart of the same color, can offer to a woman who is independent, young and strong.

That he seized upon an isolated word of the grand jury, and thereupon colored and built up his tale, is no excuse for the insult offered. The man who offends without intending to do so is not culpable, but the man who dishes up that offense and offers it to the public through the columns of a newspaper, and then crawls behind the innocent offender and says, "He did it, not we," holds himself out to the public gaze as a contemptible coward.

In branding Mr. McConnell a contemptible coward, I have no intention of doing him any injustice. I think the sequel will prove that my assertion is correct.

After the paper we now publish has received the public printing for sixteen years, a modern prophet arises to explain why "The Tribune" was awarded the general presentment of 1891. The opening sentence of this remarkable explanation reads: "For the purpose of doing ourselves justice, etc., the action of the last grand jury in regard to publishing the general presentments calls for comment at our hands."

Mr. McConnell states further that the printing had been awarded to The Enterprise and the contract handed in to the grand jury. When suddenly an inspiration laden with charity and sympathy fell on part of the body, and they appealed to the editor of the Tribune, and the Tribune and the Enterprise sank into sackcloth and ashes, and by a vote of 12 to 9 charity and sympathy had won.

It does not require a keen-sighted person to understand the purpose of these words. Mr. McConnell wishes to crawl behind the grand jury as a cloak, in order to escape all censure, and hold us up to the public as receiving support because of our sex, environment, etc., and say, "I am as a martyr to justice and to charity towards women, therefore, I am justified in my cowardice."

No one understands more clearly than Mr. Jon J. McConnell that we print a better paper than any man has ever printed in Carnesville, and that our circulation entitles us to vastly more of the public patronage than we are at present receiving. Knowing all this, and still cowardly, and that our circulation entitles us to vastly more of the public patronage than we are at present receiving.

Now, this matter cannot stand where Mr. McConnell has left it. He has made a grave charge of corruption, which, if true, is bound to implicate The Tribune. Notwithstanding he makes an assertion to the contrary.

Now, Mr. McConnell must rise up and designate the man who had sinister motives, the grand jury. He must state what those motives were, and he must make an open and full statement, or he will hold himself up to the public eye, not only as a contemptible coward, but as a falsifying coward.

It may be pleasant to Mr. McConnell's sympathies and chivalric nature to know that I have this moment at my disposal a lucrative position in his chosen field of labor, in a northern city and in a western city and in a Georgia city. It may be interesting to Mr. McConnell to know that I propose to stay in Carnesville and witness his efforts to kill The Tribune.

I have reproduced such portions of Mr. McConnell's explanation as are objectionable. I beg the pardon of The Tribune for devoting so much valuable space to such a subject, but I have been insulted and my pen is in only means of defense.

IT WAS A FAKE.
Rich Lowry Has Not Been Arrested, and May Never Be.
MACON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—The negro arrested yesterday at Sparks under the belief that he was Rich Lowry, the murderer of Captain John C. W. Sparks, is said not to be the man wanted. United States Marshal Corbett and Deputy Marshal Avant returned this morning from Sparks, and they say the negro arrested there, Lowry, in some respects, but the resemblance is lacking in other particulars. Lowry has scars on his arms, and then he is one-and-a-half inches taller than Lowry. The hair is not afeather. The negro is held at Sparks, however, to await further identification. Ex-Sheriff McKee, who was one of the posse that killed Lowry, has gone to see if he can identify the negro. This negro, so it is rumored, is a brother of Rich Lowry, and came from North Carolina. It is thought that he blew open a safe at a town on the Central road not long since.

The Sudden Death of a Well-Known Macon Negro Man.
MACON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—This afternoon F. E. Ashby, one of the best-known negro men in Macon, died suddenly. He was sitting in a chair on his front porch when he fell out of the chair dead. The cause of death was heart disease. He had been in ill health for some time.

Ashley was in the postoffice during Postmaster Brown's administration. Then he became principal of the colored school, which position he resigned about two months ago to accept the place of railway postal clerk on the Georgia Southern road between Macon and Dalton.

Macon Gossip.
MACON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—There was a large crowd tonight at the parlors of the Western Female college, in attendance on the Shakespearean symposium of the Macon Athenaeum.

The College Hill Club gave a dance tonight at the residence of Mrs. R. W. Patterson.

WANTED IN TWO STATES.

Samuel B. Hinnicutt Is in the Tolls, Caught While Telling a Falsehood.
JASPER, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—A letter was received here Tuesday from the sheriff of Polk county, Tennessee, ordering the arrest of one Samuel B. Hinnicutt, who was charged with two offenses in Tennessee and one in North Carolina, and who had broken out of the jail at Benton. The letter stated that Hinnicutt was a sleight-of-hand man and a fortune teller. When the letter was received, a man was going from house to house in and around Jasper, telling fortunes. He was accompanied by John Murphy, who lives in this county. The man was followed to Tate by James L. Mann and N. C. McClain, who arrested him Wednesday morning and brought him to Jasper. He gives his name as William E. Pulley, but doesn't give a very clear statement about where he lives. The letter says Hinnicutt is bald-headed, but Pulley is not. The officers think they have the right man.

A DEMENTED MAN.
Who is Wandering Around the Country and Can Give No Account of Himself.
SUMMERVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—A young man about twenty years old, evidently badly demented, was seen in Haywood district last week. He acted like a wild man, and the woods appeared frightened at everything and everybody. A party of gentlemen, noticing his strange behavior, arrested him and endeavored to learn something of his friends or parents, and of his home, so that he might be properly cared for, but failing in this, he was released. Who he was, or where he was from, is unknown.

TROUP SUPERIOR COURT.
Twenty-Four Suits Filed and Six Petitions for Charters.
LAGRANGE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—Troup superior court convenes the fourth Monday in this month. There are twenty-four suits filed in all to be heard before the court, and Judge Sam W. Harris, consisting of illegals, appeals, claims, trover, bills, certiorari and common law suits. There are also six petitions for charters.

A great many indictments have been waived, and, with the other work to come before the grand jury, it is doubtful whether they can finish within a week's time. They will at least be very busy.

HE CUT HIS THROAT.
By Running Against a Barbed Wire Fence, But Will Live.
LAGRANGE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—Little Frank M. Mooby, the nine-year-old son of N. A. Mooby, happened to an accident the other day that was quite alarming at first. While playing and running with his dog, he came in contact with a barbed wire fence that had been stretched across the yard, one of the barbs piercing the neck near the jugular vein. It made a bad gash, about one and a half inches long and half as deep, and the blood flowed freely, but, happily, the vital part was not reached. Prompt medical attention was had, and the wound is now healing.

MACON'S GREAT INCREASE.
She Gains Two Millions and a Half Over Last Year.
MACON, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—The city tax assessors have finished their work and the total valuation of property is \$14,500,000. This is an increase of \$2,500,000 over last year's figures. The bulk of the increase is in real estate, and this shows wonderful growth. The above figures do not include church property of any kind, and then many valuable industrial plants are taxed on only \$25,000, the city council having made a rule to exempt such property off all value over \$25,000. This is done in order to encourage new enterprises. For instance, certain institutions valued at \$200,000 and over are taxed only \$25,000 for a certain number of years. If the full values of these industrial plants were given, the grand total of taxable property would climb considerably over \$14,500,000.

Macon assesses on a two-thirds valuation and charges 101 per cent.

Much of Macon's great growth is justly attributed to the popular, progressive and enterprising administration of Mayor S. B. Price.

A FORGER WANTED.
He Left His Mail Car and Went Hurriedly to "See a Sick Father."
MACON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—A short time ago a negro named Clark came to Macon from Dublin, and took a place as substitute railway postal clerk between Macon and Birmingham on the Central road.

A few days ago the grand jury of Washington county found a true bill against Clark for forgery, and it was said that an officer would be sent to Macon to arrest Clark. On Tuesday afternoon, while on duty at Macon, a fellow-clerk was asked where Clark was, and he stated that Clark had received the sudden news of the illness of his father at Hawkinsville and had gone there to see him.

THE GRANITE WORKS SHUT DOWN.
Because of a Dispute About the Rate of Wages.
LITHONIA, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—Nearly all the granite works, as far as paving cutting is concerned, remain shut down. The contractors as yet have not signed the bill of prices submitted by the paving cutters' union. The negro quarrymen and drillers also have a strong union, and have raised their prices, and the contractors not only refuse to sign it, but they understand, have sent word and sent for white labor to supply their places. They have also ordered steam drills, which will save much labor. The prospect for a vast amount of work is good.

Sponsors of the College Cadets.
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—The cadets of the college here have elected their sponsors as follows: Misses S. H. Hall, Ada Evans, Mamie Fox and Belle Coleman. The young ladies are all noted for their grace and beauty, and when the battalion of cadets march upon the field, they will be represented by the fairest of the fair. They will each supply themselves with uniforms of cadet gray, with chevrons of gold and trimmed with gold and buff lace. This is a new feature with the cadets, but will be kept up in future.

A Great Revival in Columbus.
COLUMBUS, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—There is now a great religious awakening in Columbus. The meetings have continued for nearly four weeks. About two weeks ago Rev. J. E. Culpepper, M. B. Williams and C. D. Tillman came here, and since then they have been leading in the services. The gospel tent is erected on Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. It has a seating capacity of some 2,500. Large congregations are meeting there to hear the word of God; many more than can be accommodated at any house of worship in the city.

Captain Disroon Resigns.
MACON, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—Captain Frank Disroon, of the well-known colored company, the Lincoln Guards, has resigned. He was elected first lieutenant in 1870, and was chosen captain in 1884. The Guards have sixty-three members, and are in a flourishing financial condition.

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, what

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted to cure, but are a remedy to be used in all cases of the above named diseases. They are sold everywhere.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1891.

Judge Crisp as a Tariff Reformer.
 We print elsewhere today the report of an interview held with Congressman Charles F. Crisp by a staff correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, together with some extracts from his admirable speeches on the tariff. It is all interesting, timely and conclusive.

The course of Judge Crisp in congress and his record on the tariff question are perfectly well known to his own people. It is clear that his critics have not inquired into the record that Judge Crisp made in congress as a tariff reformer, which shows the great injustice that they are doing to one of the most active and influential tariff reformers in the last house.

It may be said here without reservation that the charges and insinuations which have been made against the tariff record of Judge Crisp are slanderous inventions, circulated for the purpose of injuring him in his candidacy for the speakership—a candidacy that has behind it the support and sympathy of the sincerest tariff reformers to be found in the country. The charges of Mr. Jones, the editor of The Republic, are so baseless, indeed, that he has reduced them to an absurd insinuation. The Republic admits that Judge Crisp voted for tariff reform—for the Mills bill—but it insists that he voted reluctantly. Such a statement as this is calculated to demonstrate the remarkable ability of Jones and his side-whiskers, and we believe that other demonstrations are forthcoming. What Jones didn't know his psychological side-whiskers knew, and the side-whiskers were of the opinion that Judge Crisp voted "reluctantly."

The side-whiskers say he voted reluctantly for Carlisle and reluctantly for the Mills bill. Perhaps Jones will finally be driven into charging that Judge Crisp's great speech against the McKinley bill was reluctantly made, and that his campaign speeches in Massachusetts were of the same character. There is this much to be said of Jones—he is an enthusiastic little creature when he is engaged in a piece of ugly work. In the case of Judge Crisp, Jones has carried his meanness farther than his employees bargained for. Not one of the other candidates for the speakership will endorse what Jones says about Judge Crisp—not one of them will state that Judge Crisp is a congressman, whose career in the house has won the admiration of the whole country, is not an enthusiastic tariff reformer. Not a member of the last house, either democrat or republican, will say that Judge Crisp was not foremost among those who were engaged in furthering the cause of tariff reform.

In this connection it is a remarkable fact that of the democratic members of the last house at least two-thirds are favorable to Judge Crisp's candidacy for the speakership. This shows the weight of his record with the men who fought shoulder to shoulder with him in the great battle for tariff reform.

Views of a Veteran Democrat.

Mr. Louis N. Megargee, one of the best known newspaper men in the country, prints in The Continent, of New York city, the report of an interview which he recently held with Mr. William Dickinson, a prominent and an influential democrat of Washington, and a member of the democratic national committee. The remarks of Mr. Dickinson are of exceeding interest. Coming from a prominent politician, who has been an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. Cleveland, they show the drift of sentiment among the leading democratic workers.

Mr. Dickinson talked with unusual frankness. He said that if Mr. Cleveland were renominated he would work for him heart and soul; yet he feared that the ex-president had butted himself out of the race. "No one," said Mr. Dickinson, "questions his honesty, his integrity of purpose, or his courage in public affairs, and yet there is a general feeling that he has made mistakes which have removed him from the field of probable candidates. He declared a position upon the silver question which, while courageous, was unnecessary and uncalled for and therefore impolitic."

Another difficulty about the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, according to Mr. Dickinson, is in regard to the explicit promise made to the territories in the democratic platform of 1884 that they would be no longer afflicted with the carpetbag governments which they had been compelled to endure under republican administrations. Naturally the territories wanted their rulers

selected from their own people, but their hopes were disappointed. Mr. Dickinson says that Mr. Cleveland personally assured him that, in the event of democratic success in 1884, the carpetbag system of government in the territories should be abolished. Yet they were not abolished, and Mr. Dickinson is of the opinion that the republican senators from the new states of Montana and Washington are the results of this fact.

Then there was the non-partisan administration of Mr. Cleveland—the sincere effort on his part to carry out a species of civil service reform utterly and wholly impracticable in a republic which depends on party government in the administration of affairs. Mr. Dickinson is under the impression that Mr. Cleveland's serious and disinterested efforts in behalf of this deadly invention of mugwumpery chilled the enthusiasm of the real democratic leaders and workers, and that the ex-president will lack the support and sympathy of this predominant element if he seeks a renomination.

Who, then, is to be the democratic nominee? Mr. Dickinson does not even mention the name of Governor Hill, but remarks with some emphasis that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is a democrat of national renown, influence and importance. He goes farther, indeed, and declares that Senator Gorman is the most prominent man in the democratic eye today. Mr. Dickinson also remarked that Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is a factor to be seriously considered when the next democratic convention comes to select a candidate.

We have synthesized these views of a democrat who is more influential than prominent in order that our readers may be treated to a glimpse of the drift of opinion in the inner circles of democracy.

A Boor at a Banquet.

At a recent banquet of the Devonshire Congregational Union, at Tavistock, Eng., the Rev. M. P. Davies, who was in the chair, declined to propose the regular toast to the queen. He said that he could not conscientiously do it, nor would he propose the health of the prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family, as they were card players and gamblers.

So Mr. Davies called on the Rev. Mr. Johnson to give the toasts. Mr. Johnson knew what was proper on such an occasion, and discharged the duty thrust upon him like a gentleman.

Occasionally a crank like Mr. Davies sounds a discordant note on a social occasion by posing as a model of virtue, and attempting to rebuke somebody. It does not enter his head that he should stay at home unless he is willing to conform to the etiquette of the entertainment to which he is invited, or the position which he accepts. Mr. Davies made the mistake of looking upon the queen and her family as private persons, when he should have regarded them simply in their public capacity.

We have seen something of this narrowness in our own country. The heads of the departments of government are sometimes very objectionable characters, but on public and social occasions a certain formal courtesy is due them, and the man who refuses to conform to the requirements of social custom makes a big mistake.

In the Tavistock affair Mr. Davies managed to tell everybody know that he was a boor, but beyond that he accomplished nothing.

The President's Visit.

Some two weeks ago, in an editorial on President Harrison's contemplated southern tour, THE CONSTITUTION said that, while our people would have no gushing ovation for him, they would receive him with the respect due the chief magistrate of a great nation.

Now, that the president is to be with us, in the course of a few days, it is in order to emphasize our former expressions of opinion on the subject of his visit. We cannot welcome Mr. Harrison as a republican politician, because his prejudices and his methods have been narrow and illiberal, and have worked great injustice to the south. Aside from all this, however, it will afford us pleasure to see the president of the United States within our gates, and he will receive a proper welcome.

We are glad that President Harrison has decided to take this southern trip. He will see a law-abiding, peaceful and prosperous people. On every hand he will hear the busy hum of commerce and industry. Here in Atlanta, the city against whose frowning redoubts and red ramparts he led his veterans in blue more than a quarter of a century ago, he will find a queenly metropolis instead of the war-torn little town that he besieged. He will find that the old passions and issues have given place to national and economic problems which we are working out as well as we can. He will find throughout this fair land a spirit of toleration, and the true genius of progress. He will find the negroes contented, prosperous, and enjoying every educational advantage, while they are the equals of the whites before the law.

It will be good for the president to see these things with his own eyes. They cannot fail to convince him that he has done us an injustice, and it will be strange indeed if they do not cause a modification of his views and methods.

More Blue Laws.

Napoleon once said that a very large number of churches in proportion to the population was evidence of a low grade of morality. Whether he was right or wrong we shall not stop to inquire, but his remark suggests another, which we hold to be true. It is this: The more blue laws we have, the more immorality and lawlessness there will be.

It has always been so. In England about 200 offenses were once made punishable with death. In that country they used to hang several hundred tramps a year. But it was not until after these severe laws were abolished that England made any great advance in morality.

It was the same way in New England. The old blue laws made people dissatisfied and rebellious, and they were educated in cruelty and greed.

We see something of this at the present day all over the country. Many prohibitory laws invade personal liberty. Laws against cigarette-smoking and the sale of cigars on Sunday are inconsistent with other privileges enjoyed by the citizen. Sometimes a good law is construed absurdly and oppressively. Take the lottery law. Under

its construction in Massachusetts, a grocer in Rollinville was fined \$50 for giving a present to every purchaser of \$25 worth of goods. A step further will make every person a criminal when he promises a gift dependent upon a contingency. Many newspapers have been interfered with in the same idiotic way because they distributed presents to their subscribers.

Nor is this all. In many cities detectives watch for violations of laws that have been allowed to slumber, a dead letter on the statute books for a generation, and make cases against the offenders. The effect of all this is to strengthen the love of persecution which is a part of our vicious human nature. The strong, educated into injustice by unjust laws, look about them for opportunities to oppress the weak. Poverty has become a crime, and the honest stranger looking for work runs the risk of being sent to the chancery. Criminal warrants are frequently taken out against honest debtors, when the prosecutors know that the victims will make any sacrifice rather than endure the disgrace of a trial, although certain of acquittal.

Oppressive blue laws, or laws unjustly enforced, cause cruelty and injustice to run through the entire warp and woof of our social fabric. They debauch and demoralize and brutalize a people.

We need less law, and more common sense and common justice in the administration of law.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is inclined to be nervous over Kentucky's constitutional convention, but it is not every state that can have a constitutional convention a whole year.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, says that Mr. Blaine is still fighting the McKinley law in a quiet way. As soon as Mr. Benjamin Harrison discovered this fact he snubbed the Canadian recruiting commissioners whom Mr. Blaine had invited to go to Washington, and sent them home with seas in their ears.

THE ITALIAN newspapers say they want America. In this case the members of the Italian cabinet should pack up their monkeys and hurdygurdies and come over and earn the dollars honestly.

BARNUM LEFT \$5,000,000 that he had no use for.

IN MR. MCKINLEY'S town the people put in a democratic mayor.

HAVING SECURED a bounty on maple sugar, Mr. Edmunds is willing to rest on his laurels.

THE DWELLERS on Whitehall street beyond Trinity hill would do well to call in the services of the street sprinklers occasionally.

THE RETIREMENT of Carter Harrison will occasion no regret.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE LATE PRINCE NAPOLEON did his son Victor a service by abusing him in his will, denouncing him as a rebel and disinheriting him. This naturally excites sympathy for the young man, and brings him into prominence. He will care very much about his father's will, but the Bonapartes have never been afraid of dead men.

A MRS. BROWN, in Bloomington, Ill., claims to be the widow of Charles F. Brown, better known as "Artemus Ward." She says that she was married to him in 1835. The well-known fact that he was born one year before that date does not discount her story, but she has no witnesses who will swear that her husband and "Artemus Ward" were the same.

THE NEBRASKA reform legislature signaled itself at the end of its session. It was Saturday night. The members got drunk, and at 1 o'clock Sunday morning the senate invaded the house to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Then the house marched into the senate chamber yelling like Apaches on the warpath. Desks were overturned, beer bottles were thrown at bald heads, and members slugged each other in a jolly good humor. The effect of this drunken revel upon public morals may be imagined. Evidently Nebraska now needs to have her reformers reformed.

FLAPS OF THE FRISKET.

The stockholders of The Ball Ground News evidence mean business. The Cherokee Advertiser says that they meet after each issue, collect the money and share profits. It is not known where the editor comes in.

Editor C. M. Furrow, of The Madisonian, was in the city yesterday. His friends here were always glad to see him. He is getting ready for a twelve-page issue on the first of May. It will be called "a spring edition," and will be printed in colors. The Madisonian is not only a good paper for news, but a first-class advertising medium.

The "tramp" printer is often found to be a genius. One of the fraternity walked into the office of The Irwin Blade recently and composed the following:

Well, this is strange, by all the gods!
 I never dream'd I'd see
 Would press the antiquated clods
 Waterman's "hand press" thro',
 Nor little "gains" such fearful odds
 As now I must needs do.

Within three hundred miles
 No genial bank of northern snow
 A northern rain and rain below
 But only rain and rain below
 And clouds above in piles.

Ye gods! I ask, were Sherman's men
 One-half so blue as I am?
 Yet, why should they be gloomy when
 They are three miles from them?
 And down at every point they glen
 Where they at ease might lie 'em?

The Jackson Herald is carrying on a lively war with some of its contemporaries. But The Herald can hold its own. Besides being one of the neatest papers, typographically, in the state, its editor is a man of great local ability. There is no "gag" so called—in this is a plain statement of facts known to all who read The Jackson Herald.

A solemn young man, who looked as if he meant every word of it, walked into the editorial room yesterday and left the following, with the request that it be published, as he was about to leave the city "for good":

THE LAY OF A LONESOME SINKER.
 In Atlanta's thriving city,
 Where the maidens are so pretty,
 Where the Christians try to form the sinner's taste,
 Where to take a drink of liquor,
 If your moral light should flicker,
 You'll be put upon the list as one debased.

I have been in many cities,
 Heard their praises sung in ditties,
 Have partaken of their hospitality;
 Here they look upon a stranger
 With suspicion and with danger,
 And seem wrapped up in immortality.

They are always finding faults;
 What result in local social habits?
 A boastful way to preach morality;
 They preach in utter blindness
 Of their charity and kindness,
 But they never practice hospitality.

There is too much morality
 In this city of Atlanta;
 Where you're forced to think of Heaven and to pray;
 There's no shelter for a sinner,
 So I'll pack up my things and go
 And go where there's earthy in their way.

—F. C. MURPHY.

Here are three sly paragraphs from the pen of Editor Joe Cain, of The Chattanooga News:

It is better to dwell in a corner of the house, than to wear a long tail coat and be always dodging the buffet.

It is wonderful how much brighter a paper seems when one finds himself favorably mentioned therein. Even the market reports seem interesting.

Staid, alone at midnight, looking into the starry vaults of limitless space, man feels himself but an atom. Let him be late at church and startle the sleeping congregation by his yawning, then, if he is a modest man, he'll wish he was an atom.

IT COMES FROM EAST.

THE GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY

Will Enter the City Alongside the Georgia Road—Land Has Been Secured for Its Shops.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern shops. They have been located. And the railroad's entrance into Atlanta has been decided upon.

So says a mighty good authority—a well-posted real estate man.

The road will approach Atlanta from the east, and will tap the Georgia road about four miles and a half from Atlanta. Then on the Georgia road right of way, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern will roll into the city.

The new road has about, so it is said, completed arrangements with the Georgia road for the right of way.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern has made several surveys into the city and the point of entrance has long been a great question.

But just now there is every reason to believe that that question has been finally disposed of.

The road has secured an option on eighty acres of ground four miles and one half from Atlanta. The plot of land is known as the Kirkpatrick grove and the price agreed upon is \$400 an acre.

On this ground the shops of the road are to be built.

Persons holding real estate in that section are quite happy over the outlook.

Farms are now held for sale by the front foot.

One of the conditions upon which the Georgia, Carolina and Northern is allowed to parallel the old Georgia is a handsome passenger depot at or near the Kirkpatrick grove.

This depot is to be built by the Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

But the Georgia road is to have equal rights in it.

"The trade for the eighty acres has not been closed," said a leading real estate man yesterday, "but I think there is no doubt that it will be done in a day or two."

"What's in the way?"

"The railway company wanted an option while the owners of the land wanted to sell outright."

"But it is said an option was granted."

"Possibly it has. I have heard it both ways. At any rate there is every reason to believe that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern shops will go there."

"And the road will come in that way?"

"There's no doubt of that."

Nothing if Not Progressive.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION continues to step from one improvement to another so rapidly that a reading public has already ceased to be surprised at any movement made by this great daily. The last improvement made is the addition of two pages to the daily edition, which is now ten pages. The CONSTITUTION is nothing if not progressive.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip over the state of Mississippi, told me last night that the alliance was prepared to carry everything by storm in the legislative elections.

"The next legislature," said he, "elects both United States senators—successors to Senators George and Walthall. As every one knows, there are no able men in the senate than the Mississippi pair, but the alliance is carrying things by storm in the state, and as both George and Walthall have declared against the subreptitious bill, the alliance seems determined to defeat them. Walthall has seen the tide flowing in, and knowing that he would be defeated unless he endorsed the subreptitious scheme, has wisely withdrawn from the fight, announcing that he will retire upon the expiration of his present term. But Senator George, with his usual tenacity and grit, is holding on, and declares he will not get out unless defeated."

"Who will be the alliance candidates?"

"There are many spoken of and many who want it, but the alliance leaders who can name the men are keeping very quiet right now. They seem to think the first thing to be done is to get the present senators side-tracked. Yes, sir, it's getting hot politically in Mississippi."

By the way, Senator George is a native Georgian. He was born down in Monroe county in 1826, but moved to Mississippi in his youth, from whence he went into the Mexican war as a private under Jeff Davis. He was afterwards a brigadier general in the confederate army.

He was chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi for two years and in 1881 was elected to the senate. His term in the senate does not expire until March, 1893. Yet his successor is to be elected by the next legislature.

It is the same way with Senator Walthall. While his term does not expire until 1895 his successor is to be elected this fall.

Senator Walthall has been in the senate since 1885, when he was appointed to succeed Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar. He was one of the most gallant generals in the confederate army, and is as much beloved in Mississippi as General Gordon in Georgia or General Hampton in South Carolina.

Colonel Jack Cranston, the popular agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, had quite an experience with a big rattlesnake down in Stewart county the other day.

Jack was out "possum hunting with some of the boys. The dogs treed in a big hollow log, and Jack being the guest, was granted the honor of rooting the "possum out with a pole. He knelt down in the ground and jammed the pole far up into the hollow, putting his arm in as far as he could reach.

"Watch out, Jack!" yelled one of the party, as a hissing noise was heard in the hollow. "That's a rattlesnake!"

The words had hardly been spoken before a big rattler ran across Mr. Cranston's arm. In an instant, however, the snake was killed by one of the party who had an ax. Mr. Cranston was so badly frightened that for a minute he remained motionless and spellbound.

The snake was the largest ever seen in Stewart county. He had four or five rattles. When the hollow log was cut into it was found that the rattler had bitten the "possum," and it had swollen up as large as a small barrel. But for this fact Mr. Cranston's fate might have been different.

State Lecturer F. D. Wimberly, of Pulaski county, who has been talking to the alliance of the first district, was in Atlanta yesterday.

"I was very much surprised," said he, "with the close financial condition of the alliance."

farmers. Money is closer than ever before. No wonder they are clamoring for financial legislation which will give them some relief. They say times are harder than for years, and they are a determined lot of fellows on the idea of forcing some legislation that will give them a fair showing."

"What's that?"

"The liking they have for a free show. I believe a fellow could advertise an excursion to the infernal regions, and if it didn't cost anything he could carry a big crowd from Atlanta."

Comptroller General Wright was talking yesterday about General Garrett.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago," said he, "he had no superior as a criminal lawyer in the southern states. His power over a jury was something wonderful. In every important criminal case of that day he figured as leading counsel, and in that line George never produced his superior. Those who knew him only in his last years can never appreciate the place he has filled in Georgia."

"He was one of the leaders of men in 1860, along with Hill, the two Stephens, Bob Toombs, Tom Hardeman, Joe Brown, Judge Wright, who died only a few days ago in Rome, Herschel V. Johnson, and those men."

"And speaking of men," he continued, "who live to pass their zenith and figure in affairs with impaired power—it takes time to right them."

"There's Governor Herschel V. Johnson. He was one of the grandest intellects the state ever had; candidate for vice president with Stephen A. Douglass, a governor and a United States senator. His property was swept away by the war, and he was left a poor and enfeebled man, spending his last years as judge of the superior court."

"He was one of the greatest men we ever had in Georgia."

"I don't know a lawyer now practicing in the state who comes nearer illustrating Garrett's power over a jury than Judge H. D. D. Twigg, of Augusta. He hasn't anything like the thorough knowledge of law that a score of lawyers in his circuit have, but not one of them has his knowledge of human nature and his power over an audience in criminal cases. Lawyers disprove his law points and ruin his logic, but that makes no difference. He lays all that aside as beneath his notice, ignores it completely, and talks human nature to the jury. He can't be abused, and his boldness is wonderfully effective."

"His dash—and his success—recall General Garrett when he was the criminal lawyer of Georgia."

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

From The Fort Valley, Ga., Enterprise.

A lady living in the northern part of the county recently lost her husband and voice the same week. Having lost her husband, she probably had no further use for her voice.

From The Fayetteville, Ga., News.

We would impress some of the boys with the idea that now is the time to make preparations for watermelon, and not depend on getting them by "sight-of-hand."

From The Jackson, Ga., Herald.

One of our farmers has a Texas pony that goes so fast when he is plowing that everything seems to strike him in the face.

From The Elberton, Ga., Star.

Mr. Hugh Colvert, who is living on Mr. Clark Mattox's plantation, says that in olden times it rained forty days, and caused the flood, but he says it has rained ninety days this time, and we didn't have a flood.

From The Madison, Ga., Madisonian.

A negro preacher of Morgan county, took for his text these words: "There is not an honest man on earth, and scarcely one in heaven." He delivered a powerful discourse upon the subject of honesty.

From The Cartersville, Ga., Courier-Advertiser.

An Italian organ grinder, with his counterpart, a monkey, took in the town a few days since. He delivered a powerful discourse upon the subject of honesty.

From The Statesboro, Ga., Eagle.

Statesboro is getting to be an important place, and last Wednesday week was one of her red-letter days. Drummers, book agents, preachers and newspaper men stormed the town.

From The Pickens County, Ga., Herald.

An English mocking bird has built its nest two years in the spreading white oak just across the street from the Piedmont office. This spring it is back again, but since it arrived something has broken one of its legs. This is one of the sweetest singing birds we have ever heard.

From The Madison, Ga., Madisonian.

George W. Lay has invented a new musical instrument, known as the "swinette," and it is made in this manner: Take a large dry goods box, bore an eight-inch auger hole in the side, put eight hogs in the box. Let them be from the largest to the smallest size. Run their tails out through the auger hole, and then you have a perfect musical instrument. To perform on this instrument you must pinch their tails, and as they are very long they will squeal, making rather harsh but splendid music.

From The Cordele, Ga., Cordelean.

There is a goose in a private yard, near the opera house that has been sitting on two half-pinks for several days, thinking, perhaps, they were eggs. It has been suggested that this silly goose will probably hatch out a "blind tiger."

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THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

THE COMMISSION WILL MEET TODAY AT THE CAPITOL.

Probability of Savannah Being Selected for the School—A Talk with Chancellor Boggs.

The commission appointed by the Governor to locate the negro agricultural college, provided for in an act of the last congress, will meet at the capitol at 11 o'clock this morning.

Savannah, Milledgeville and Americus are bidding for the school.

Savannah will probably get it, as the majority of the commission believe that, considering all things, to be the best location. The building which will probably be selected is just outside of the city limits—one of the grandest of old southern mansions.

Chancellor Boggs, of the university, reached here last evening and will meet with the commission tomorrow.

"I think," said he, "we shall be able to get Georgia's money due under the agricultural college act without agreeing to Secretary Noble's discussion to divide it equally, and not equitably, as the bill provides, between the two races. Certainly we shall, unless he reverses his decision made in the cases of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee. Each of these states proposed to him that the money be turned over to the governor of the state, who would in turn place it with the treasurer of the agricultural college, and the college would guarantee to furnish the colored branch with all the funds necessary to educate all the colored youth who might apply and after proper examination be admitted to the college. Now, I am in favor of our board, through the governor, proposing to Secretary Noble that he do with us as he has done with other states—give us the money when we have established the colored branch college and have agreed to educate therein all the colored young men who are already sufficiently advanced to enter the college. The examination required for admission to the school is provided in the act. This, in my opinion, is the fairest and best solution of the problem."

The act provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 the first year to be increased at the rate of \$1,000 additional each year until the sum reaches \$25,000 annually at which it shall remain perpetually. The appropriations for the first two years are now due. In other words so soon as Governor Northen and Secretary Noble shall reach an agreement as to a proper division of the money between the races \$25,000 will be paid over to the governor.

THE ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Something of the Approaching Entertainment—Some Features.

The celebration of the seventy-second anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship promises to be a grand affair.

It will occur on Monday night, the 27th of April, at Concordia hall. Each lodge has appointed three of its members to represent it on the committee to arrange for the celebration, and the committee are now working to make the coming celebration the most successful ever given by the Odd Fellows of Atlanta.

The committee will hold another meeting next Wednesday night at the Odd Fellows' hall, corner Alabama and Whitehall, when the reports of several subcommittees will be received and acted upon.

The programme will consist of speeches, recitations, music, etc.

After the programme, refreshments will be served.

The growth of Odd Fellowship has been something phenomenal in Atlanta. There are now nearly 1,500 members of the various lodges in the city, and each one is flourishing like a green bay tree.

There is a great deal of talk of another lodge being chartered in the southern portion of the city near the East Tennessee shops, but as yet no steps have been taken towards establishing it.

Grand Master James A. Anderson and other officers of the grand lodge will, in the next week, personally visit every lodge in the city.

STILL BEHIND THE BARS.

But He Hopes to Be Out on Bond Today.

His Friends Call on Him.

Tom Williamson, the young man arrested for some alleged wicked business while in the employ of A. V. Baisden, is still behind the bars at the station house.

There were no new developments in the case yesterday. None of the other parties mentioned as being probably implicated were arrested, and nothing further will be done until Williamson is disposed of.

Williamson will be taken before Justice Pat Owens for preliminary hearing this morning at 9 o'clock. It is probable, however, that he will waive preliminary examination and give bond for his appearance at the superior court.

The young man's father and brother, with other friends, called to see him yesterday and arrange for bond when the amount is fixed.

Williamson said last night that he would come out all right when the truth is made known.

Mr. J. M. Friend, whose name was brought into the Williamson matter, has a word to say. Mr. Friend is a prominent and well-known merchant of undoubted integrity.

"Williamson called on me," said Mr. Friend, "offering to sell some samples. Knowing Williamson was a drummer, with whom it is customary to dispose of samples, I purchased some. Several days after, Baisden, with whom I knew Williamson was connected, solicited me to buy some goods, and in the course of conversation I asked if he had any more samples for sale, which question naturally brought about a discovery of Williamson's doings. I at once returned the goods, and instead of being an accomplice in the matter I am a loser in the transaction."

THE SNOW PROPERTY.

On Forsyth Street Is Sold to Mr. J. R. Gray for \$15,000.

Mr. H. Y. Snow has sold his store on Forsyth street.

Mr. J. R. Gray bought it.

The trade was closed and the papers were filed yesterday morning.

Fifteen thousand dollars in cold, hard cash was the price paid.

The building is a one-story brick, and by no means a fine one. The lot has a frontage of twenty-eight feet, and runs back 110 feet.

The place has been known as the Snow property for years and years, and is one of the most desirable lots on the street. When the Forsyth street bridge is built it will be one of the finest business sites between Marietta and Alabama streets.

Mr. Gray has not announced the object of his purchase yet. He may hold it as it is, and he may erect a handsome building on the lot.

Wonderfully Educated Animals.

Professor Gentry's Equine and Canine Paradox that will beat the other house next Monday and Tuesday, at night and at matinee, is perhaps the most wonderful of its kind in the United States; it is spoken of as truly wonderful. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The entertainment was simply delightful. The intelligence of these ponies and dogs is truly wonderful, and it is all done by kindness. Every animal answers promptly to his name, and does everything he is told to do except talk. Professor Gentry has forty-five dogs and sixteen ponies. They are all called 'Dimples,' which are East India 'horses,' the only two of this kind in this country. The dogs comprise every species from the Russian poodle to the Indian cur, but they are smart. The backward summersault, the lane dogs, the clown dogs, the leaping of the troop of greyhounds, and above all, the trick of 'Umah, I purr,' and the remarkable setting of 'Colonel,' the 'latest dog on earth,' kept the audience in a-going last night. The pony drill was superb, and the mischief-making of 'The Tough,' and tetter-board work of 'Bour' Dimples, were the best seen here. The living pyramid of dogs and ponies was also a novelty much enjoyed."

AN IMPORTANT PLAN. RYAN ON TOP AGAIN.

THE LAST SURVEY MADE FOR THE NEW WATERWORKS.

A Water Power to be Developed and an Electric Plant for Lighting the City to be Included.

A water power.

To run the pumps for Atlanta's new waterworks.

And to supply power to light the city by electricity.

That is the latest plan developed for Atlanta's good.

It means the saving of \$50,000 now paid for lighting the city, besides great economy in conducting the proposed waterworks.

City Engineer Clayton and Mr. Richards, superintendent of the waterworks, devised the plan in making the last survey from the Chattahoochee river, which survey has just been completed.

This is the plan and survey that will be accepted by the water commissioners and council.

That is, it will be adopted if the opinions of Superintendent Richards and Engineer Clayton are regarded in the matter.

Enough money can be saved to the city by this plan to more than pay the interest on the bonds issued to build the new waterworks.

Besides, Mr. Richards says the plan is, according to his estimate, greatly more satisfactory than any other heretofore discussed.

This being so, the city has done well in thoroughly investigating the situation before settling upon any plan.

Here is a running outline of the plan: The water supply, of course, is to be taken from the Chattahoochee river.

At Randall's shoals, above Peachtree creek, a dam is to be constructed to furnish the water power.

A race is to be run from this down to what is known as Long Island creek, where the first power and pumping station is to be located.

From this first station the water is to be pumped, water being the motive power used, to a second station on Casey's hill, over an elevation of 285 feet.

Then from Casey's hill to the city the elevation is only fifteen feet.

Power is to be transmitted from the first station at Long Island creek to the second station on Casey's hill by electricity. The electric plant will be located at the first station and the machinery in the second station is to be propelled by electricity.

The city will be lighted from this plant also.

The strain on the pumping machinery at the first station, Mr. Richards says, will be much less than the strain on the machinery at the present waterworks.

Water is now being pumped into the city up an elevation of 310 feet. By this new system the main lift will be only 285 feet.

This is another strong point, because the heavier the pressure naturally the more wear and tear on the machinery.

All the details of this plan have been worked out and both Mr. Clayton and Mr. Richards are strong in their support of it.

Today Mr. Richards and Mr. Clayton leave for Philadelphia, where they go to attend the convention of waterworks superintendents.

They will carry with them maps and plans of this latest survey and plan, with a view of placing them before the engineer who constructed the Philadelphia and other great water-power waterworks systems.

Mr. Clayton returned to Atlanta yesterday, after which it will go to the council for final action.

NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.

Who Have Been in Alabama, to Reach Atlanta Today.

A special car, bearing a party of prominent capitalists from Pittsburgh, Pa., will arrive in Atlanta today.

The party comes from Alabama, where they have been developing the new city of Sylva, near Anniston, and will stop over in Atlanta until Monday.

The gentlemen will take a look at the Gate City, and it is probable that some investments may be made here.

Mr. John Jamison, one of the prominent members of the party, arrived in Atlanta yesterday, a day in advance of the other gentlemen.

Mr. Jamison is the guest of Mr. Wilson Bell, who recently located in Atlanta from New York, and who has made large investments here.

Mr. Bell joined the Pittsburghers in Anniston, and is engaged in inducing them to modify their route as to stop over in Atlanta on their way home.

FUNERAL OF MR. STEARNS.

Services at His Home—The Death of Mrs. Abercrombie.

The funeral of Mr. E. H. Stearns occurred yesterday morning from the residence of Mrs. W. S. Hill, 25 Baltimore block.

The services were conducted by Dr. G. B. Strickler and Dr. E. H. Barnes. The choir of the First Presbyterian church sang most impressively "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "God Be With You till We Meet Again"—the latter being by an off-expressed wish.

THE ATLANTA MERCHANT WHIPS THE FIGHT.

The New York Supreme Court Decides the N. J. Schloss & Co. Attachment Against S. A. Ryan.

Stephen A. Ryan is a mighty hard man to down.

Hard because he is always right.

His last victory was won in the supreme court of the state of New York yesterday.

And in winning this victory Mr. Ryan has only fulfilled the expectations of those who know him.

It was in the N. J. Schloss & Co. case.

That case was the beginning of a bitter war which has been made upon Mr. Ryan.

But in every battle of the war Mr. Ryan has come off victor.

In his New York trial Mr. Ryan has been trading with N. J. Schloss & Co. In November last he purchased a large bill of goods from the Schloss firm.

The payment was for four months.

Before the bill was due Schloss & Co., for some cause—no one has ever been able to give it—attached some goods consigned to Mr. Ryan by a New York house.

The goods attached were valued at something over \$1,000, and the attachment was made by Schloss to protect himself for a bill not yet paid by Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan was greatly surprised when he ascertained that his goods had been attached by the New York house. However, he was equal to the emergency, quickly giving a bond for the amount.

Feeling himself outraged Mr. Ryan brought suit against Schloss & Co. for damages to his business, laying it at \$100,000.

This suit is now pending in the New York court.

The trial of the attachment suit was set for yesterday, and a few days ago Mr. Ryan left for New York. He was in the courtroom yesterday morning when Judge M. J. O'Brien, of the supreme court, rendered the decision in his favor.

Mr. Ryan will now push his suit against Schloss & Co. to the fullest extent of the law.

THOSE POLICE UNIFORMS.

Which the City Council Will Be Asked to Furnish.

Just now the chief topic of discussion with the gay and festive policeman is the petition which is to be presented to the general council asking the city to foot the uniform bill for the police department.

Other cities have set the precedent of uniforming their policemen free of charge, and the Atlanta patron of the belt think that they should be similarly treated.

The cost of a patrolman's uniform is between \$14 and \$15 for coat, vest and trousers, the helmet being an extra. The city furnishes belt and buttons.

Two uniforms are required to be purchased by the men, one for winter and the other for summer wear, with an overcoat costing \$20 also.

The department is pushing its petition for all it is worth, making it interesting in advance to the councilmen to whom they look for their funds.

Of course the question naturally asserts itself, would not the members of the department have to buy clothes if they were not on the police force, and it is also intimated that the police would be as much as citizens as it is as police officers.

Poor pay is the principal reason the policemen give for making their request.

The matter will come up at the next meeting of council, in time to be effective on the purchase of summer uniforms if it should be received favorably by the city fathers.

THE MAYOR MUST EXPLAIN.

A Peculiar State of Affairs in Lithonia, Ga.

LITHONIA, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—The town of Lithonia is without a criminal government. The mayor has gone to America, the mayor pro tem. is off looking after his big plantation and a flying-jenny is in full blast.

It is also reported that the marshal has been instructed to make a case against the mayor on his return. It happened in this way: Monday Mr. F. W. Cotton, of Atlanta, was arraigned before the mayor charged with soliciting insurance in Lithonia without a license, and he was fined \$50—or if the license was taken out he was only to pay costs, \$1. He took out the license. Upon investigation Mr. Cotton discovered the fact that the mayor was also soliciting insurance without a license, and hence he made the case.

A TALL BLACKBERRY VINE.

CARROLLTON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Jim Higgins exhibited a blackberry vine in town this morning that is nineteen feet high. It grew out near Crystal Spring park, in the woods. He says there are others where he got this one full as tall and large.

Oyster Shells Bored Up.

ALBANY, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—A large lot of oyster shells have been secured from the city of Albany, which is now being bored at a depth of nearly 400 feet below the earth's surface. The shells are in a perfect state of preservation, and indicate that Albany is built upon the site of a prehistoric oyster bar.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibule Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing-room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in 19 hours, to New York in 26 hours. Elegant dining car service. Additional fare Atlanta to Washington, \$6, which includes Pullman accommodations. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections secured and service guaranteed. Ticket office, Union Depot and at No. 13 Kimball House. Feb 14-dm. 40rpb

THE FESTIVE MINSON.

HE SEEMS TO BE A MAN OF DUBIOUS RECORD.

He Flourished for a Season in Macon, Where He Had a Favorite Son—How the Tell-Tale Letter Got Out.

MACON, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION today contained a special from Davisboro, reciting the particulars of a sensational episode in which Elder John Minson, of the Whitesville Christian church, was the central figure, and in which appeared that Minson had two wives. Minson is well known in Macon. He came here about a year ago from Atlanta, though Richmond is his home. He did business on Mulberry street, next to the Masonic temple. He was agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Kentucky. He formed a large number of acquaintances, and was well liked by all who knew him.

He attended the Christian church at Macon, and represented that he was formerly elder at the second street church at Richmond. Mr. L. M. Erwin and other officers of the church asked him for his credentials before he could be allowed to preach. Minson promised to do so. He delivered one or two addresses, however, at the church.

Minson had a son, Walter L. Minson, who was a dentist in Macon. He had an office in Bowdoin's block, corner Second and Mulberry streets. One night the dentist suddenly disappeared from Macon, and hasn't been seen since. This happened several months ago. One report was that he had run off with a woman. His father, Elder Minson, went off and claimed that he had made long travels in search of his son, but had found no trace of him.

A short time since Elder Minson removed from Macon, and people have had about forgotten him, when he suddenly appeared on the scene again as the principal actor in the Whitesville sensation.

Elder Harris, of Atlanta, went to Whitesville last Tuesday to investigate the matter, and is still there.

No one in Macon has seen Minson since he left Whitesville.

It is said that Elder Minson gave instructions at the Whitesville postoffice soon after his arrival there that his letters should be given to one but himself.

By chance one day about two weeks ago one of his letters was placed in the box of John Newsom. It seems that the name John Minson was mistaken for John Newsom, being written something alike. The letter was opened, and it was found to be intended for John Minson. The letter was shown to Elder Minson. He denied the charges made in the letter, asked for time and said he would clear up the entire matter satisfactorily. He particularly requested the people not to let his wife know anything about the contents of the letter. Two weeks' time was granted him. He skipped.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of possible sickness.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

To Dr. J. G. Armstrong—Georgia Lodge No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons.

In the death of Brother J. G. Armstrong, the fraternity of Free Masonry has sustained a loss not easily measured. His great mental gifts; his learning in all liberal art and science; his reverence for holy things; his devotion to all that was good; his warm heart, and genial and affectionate disposition; his broad charity and loving forbearance in the presence of human weakness, peculiarly fitted him for membership in this great fraternity organized for the dispersion of intellectual darkness, the enlightenment of the consciences of men and the practice of universal benevolence.

Connecting himself with the institution in early life, he became indeed a true and faithful brother among us, dispensing light and knowledge to his less informed brethren, and practicing out of the lodge those great moral duties that are inculcated in it.

With the clouded eyes of our humanity we endeavor in vain to trace the glorious designs of the Great Architect of the universe; but we are permitted to believe that, having faithfully followed the designs laid down upon the great tablet board for all true Masons, his soul was fitted to become a living stone in that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

We, his brethren of Georgia Lodge, desire to record our appreciation of his virtues, and do hereby upon our records as a mark of our gratitude for the example of well-spent life.

P. M. FLEMING, W. M.

AMOS FOX, J. H. KETNER, Committee.

He was remanded to jail to await sentence.

John F. Weathers, the green-goods man, was sentenced to eight months in Cobb county jail and a fine of \$100 for attempting to defraud through the mails, and to two months for unlawfully opening a letter.

New Dummy Lines.

BUFORD, Ga., April 10.—[Special.]—The work of building the mile extension to the Rogers railroad and several new "dummy" lines and other important improvements, is about finished, and very soon the famous mines here will be in full blast, turning out more ore per day than at any time in their previous history.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers,

MAIER & BERKELE,

93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA

200-401 una roybaid

NUNNALLY'S FINE

CANDY!

Superfine Bonbons, Chocolates, Bonbonnières and Nut Candies manufactured every hour in the day

at 36 Whitehall Street.

apr 1-3m undMaier&Berkele

Stop Thief!

This is not a good thing when he goes

for the known

Lightning

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

MAKE THE BEST CREAM

—IN—

The Shortest Time.

KING HARDWARE CO.

Corner Peachtree and Wheat Streets.

MORE SUITS FILED.

JOE BAILY DOES NOT WANT TO GO TO AFRICA.

A Bill for an Injunction—Bill to Remove a Cloud from Title—Damage for Breach of Contract.

In the superior court Joe Baily files a bill against his wife, Mattie Baily, and asks that she be restrained from selling his property, to which she has the bond for title.

Joe says that he can neither read nor write. Some time ago he purchased a house and lot on the corner of Terry and Love streets, for which he was to pay by monthly installments, and that he sent his wife to get the papers for him, which she did, and he put the papers away.

Some time after this Mattie "commenced rambling abroad, and left the city and remained away several weeks without letting him know when she left, or where she was going, or anything about her whereabouts."

When Mattie returned she was Africa-struck and talked about nothing but Africa, and wanted Joe to sell and go to Africa.

Joe says he told her this country suited him best, and "if niggers would stay at home and work this was the best country for them." Whereupon, he says, she raged and became furious, letting it leak out that the bond for the property was in her name, and she would sell and go to Africa.

In the absence of her husband, so the bill says, she went into his trunk, got the bond for title and his best wearing apparel, and left.

Judge Clarke granted a temporary restraining order until the 25th of this month, when the application for a permanent injunction and relief will be heard.

M. E. Lofton, as solicitor for C. O. Fisher in the high court of chancery for the county, files a bill against Wilbur F. Steele, non-resident, and F. A. Fortson, resident, agent of W. T. Steele, non-resident.

The attorney alleges that "the above-styled complaint doth set out the aid of said court, the relief in law not being deemed adequate to cancel a certain fraudulent deed or deeds which doth now exist, and are a cloud upon complainant's title."

From the allegations of suspicious deeds on the record to different parties, and of the conduct of Fortson and Steele in regard to a certain escrow deed, it seems that the solicitor and his client doth badly need the aid of the "high court of chancery."

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Something About Tobacco Tax—Weathers Goes to Jail.

Applications on form 11, enclosing money for special tax stamps for dealers in manufactured tobacco are still daily received at the collector's office.

"It does not seem to be understood by dealers," says Mr. Dunwoody, deputy collector, "that this tax has been repealed, and that, after April 30th, any person can sell plug tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, snuff and any form of manufactured tobacco without making a return to the collector, or paying a tax, but wholesale and retail liquor dealers, dealers in made liquors and dealers in oleomargarine will be required to make the same returns and pay the same tax as heretofore."

In the Circuit Court.

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

A Delightful Afternoon Euchre Party Given by the Misses Harwood—The Northern Society Entertainment.

A very delightful afternoon euchre party was given yesterday by Miss Harwood and Miss Frances Harwood for the pleasure of a number of their lady friends.

Delicious refreshments were served during the afternoon. The party was a merry one, being composed of thoroughly congenial and charming people who were fortunate in being the guests of hostesses so graceful and easy in entertaining.

The first prize, a Dresden candlestick, was won by Miss Clarke. Miss Hattie Inman won the second, a gold hat pin, and Miss Grant gained the booty prize, a shell comb. Those present were Miss Clarke, Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Julia Lowry, Miss Noe, Miss Marshall, Miss Marshall, Miss Adeline Adair, Miss Maude, Miss Annie Mitchell, Miss Julia Hammond, Miss Laura Hammond, Miss Henrietta Inman, Miss Annie Inman, Miss Lily Ome, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Marion Spencer, Mrs. Carroll Payne, Mrs. A. Bert Thornton, and Mrs. John Clarke.

The Ladies' Social Society, of the First Baptist church, did not meet last night at the home of Mrs. J. B. Hawthorne, owing to her illness.

The Woman's Industrial Union will meet Monday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock, in the parlors of the Young Men's Library.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 10.—[Special].—On last Sunday the members of St. Steven's Sunday school presented Rev. W. W. K. Smith with an elegant walking cane as a token of their appreciation of his services as pastor of that church.

Mr. Compton Miller made a graceful presentation speech, while Mr. Kimball acknowledged the surprise in a pretty and appropriate manner. Rev. Kimball has done a great work for the church since he became its pastor, and the church, no less than the Sunday school, acknowledges his valuable service.

The young men of the city, about thirty strong, have organized a Bible society, and their meetings are held each Thursday evening. The object of the organization is to give closer study to the Bible, and especially the Sunday school lessons.

A party of young men and ladies came over from Macon last Saturday and picnicked at Powell park. On Thursday another party of a dozen couples came over for a similar purpose. There are about eight or ten big excursions from neighboring towns on the trips for this next month, and the picnic season promises to be one of unusual gaiety.

Mr. John E. Torrence, of Atlanta, was among the visitors of the Gate City in town during the week. Mr. Torrence is making a great race for the medal of popularity given by the Southern Travelers' Association of Georgia, and his election depended on the loyalty of his Milledgeville constituency, he will surely "get there."

Measrs. J. N. Lamar, of Atlanta, and John Harwood, of Macon, who were among the visitors to the city during the week, have returned to their homes.

Measrs. E. E. Bell and Peter J. Cline have returned from the north and eastern markets. Miss Elouise McBride, a charming young lady from Baltimore, Md., is visiting in the city during the week, and will hereafter be at the hotel of the McComb & Co.'s lady department of their mammoth pet dry goods stores.

Major J. C. Lynch has returned from Albany, where he attended the chautauqua, as a member of the governor's staff. A great entertainment by the cadets and members of the college societies on Friday night closed the week's social record here. The entertainment was a big success.

Miss Mary Smith is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, of Eatonton, Ga.

THE NORTHERN SOCIETY.

An Evening Given Up to Music and Enjoyment.

The Northern Society, of Georgia, held an entertainment last night at its rooms in the old capitol building.

The evening opened with an introduction and reception, during which fifty new members were added to the organization. After this the following musical programme was rendered:

Solo, "Love's Young Dream"—Mr. Stiff.

Trío, "Sweet and Low"—Miss Martin, Miss Congdon and Mr. Stiff.

Solo, "Vale of Chamonix"—Miss Congdon.

The singing of these artists captivated their hearers. Miss Congdon was forced to respond to an encore, so greatly was her rendition enjoyed.

Miss Martin never appeared to better advantage, and her rich, musical voice showed an excellence which always delights.

Mr. Stiff sang in the splendid manner for which he is noted.

A dance by the young people and an elegant supper closed an enjoyable evening.

Annual Sermon.—Tomorrow at the Central Presbyterian church, the annual sermon to the confederate veterans will be preached by Dr. G. B. Strickler. Judge W. L. Calhoun, president of the association, requests that the veterans will meet at the Confederate hall, on Broad street, at 10:15 o'clock a. m. and march from there to the church. Services will begin at 11 o'clock.

The Nine-Mile Circuit.—The Fulton County electric line puts on its nine-mile circuit run today. The cars run from 10 to 7 o'clock now every day that the weather is favorable. There is no more delightful outing to be had about the city. Last year's travel shows that it is popular.

Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, impotence, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at a druggist.

Bradycardia taken, Headaches stop.

CUNNING, JONES CO., GA. June 7, 1891.

Dear Sir—The Sandoline I got of you acted like a charm on a severe case of scratches, curing it in a short while. It was just what I wanted and what you recommended it to be. It is a valuable medicine about stock. Your respectfully,

ROLAND T. ROSS, Ordinary.

See "announcement" of Standard Wax Co. in another column. apr 2w

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Everything Suitable for Wedding Gifts and Anniversary Presents—The Very Choicest Articles.

We desire to call the public's attention to the fact that we are especially prepared to furnish wedding gifts and anniversary presents of the very choicest character in articles of Haviland's fine china. A china present is always appropriate. Weddings and anniversaries are constantly occurring, and in order to supply the demand for suitable presents, we keep on hand just such things as may be needed in that line.

Do you wish to make a present today to a friend? If so, we can supply you, as we have a beautiful collection of odd pieces of china, such as salad and berry bowls, olive and jelly dishes, cake plates, and an endless variety in ice cream sets, fish and game sets, chocolate sets, etc. We have these goods, both plain and decorated, at very reasonable prices. Being in direct and daily communication with headquarters, we are constantly receiving consignments and are in position to offer you the latest novelties and choicest productions of Haviland's celebrated factory.

In addition to china, we have an excellent assortment of fine crystal cut glass and Potter's best ware.

We make a specialty of carrying sterling inlaid silverware.

Don't forget to call and examine our entire stock. We have just what you want. Dobbs, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree street.

mar 7 dnf

See "announcement" of Standard Wax Co. in another column. apr 2w

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

FROM THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Macon played a prominent part at one time yesterday. A negro was arraigned before Judge Kontz.

"You are charged with loitering. Guilty or not guilty?"

"Now, sir; I was walkin' when de policeman got me."

"How long have you been in Atlanta?"

"Bout fo' days."

"Where were you last?"

"Down in de country?"

"Whereabouts?"

"Macon."

"Why did you leave there?"

"Well, de people wuz dyin' so fast I was afraid I'd die too, so I jes' left."

A woman was addressed yesterday by an attorney. She didn't know who he was.

"Madam, what are you doing at this place you spoke of?"

"I was attending to my business. Have you anything to do with it?" came back hotly.

A negro stated in reply to a charge of vagrancy that his occupation was shoveling, and he was unable to get work. Judge Kontz very kindly obliged him for thirty days.

Very frequently in investigating a charge some other crime of a more serious nature is divulged. Such an instance happened yesterday, when a man clearly convicted himself by his own words of bigamy. The affair will be examined into, and may result in an uncomfortable position for some one.

A street car driver was testifying. The defendant, according to the man's testimony, was on the rear platform the entire trip, while, of course, the driver was on the front.

"Did you two converse any?" was asked.

"Yes, sir; we were talking all the time."

"Well, did you shout through the car?"

"No, no, sir."

The poor fellow's embarrassment was painful. You must have misunderstood me, judge," he said.

"You have said enough, sir."

When two men have an altercation, and blows follow, to friends it is a "contest," to the recorder it is a "little scuffle," while, in reality, it is a "fight." All a difference of circumstances.

THE WESTMINSTER LAND COMPANY.

A Meeting Held Yesterday and the Officers Elected.

The stockholders in the Westminster Land Company met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. George E. Hopple, 24 South Broad street.

The following officers were elected:

President, A. P. Stewart.

Vice president, J. R. Collins.

Secretary and treasurer, W. M. Goldsmith.

Directors: A. P. Stewart, J. R. Collins, J. H. Goldsmith, A. H. Van Dyke, George E. Hopple, M. V. Mahoney, and G. W. Connors.

Attorneys, Bishop and McWhorter.

The property owned by the company is well situated near McPherson barracks. The new electric line will run through it.

The kindness of a well-known lady of this city probably saved a little girl's life yesterday.

She was driving past the Church of the Immaculate Conception, when a little girl was seized with convulsions.

Realizing the serious nature of the case, the lady at once stopped her carriage, had the child put in and driven at once to Dr. Collier's for medical treatment.

Although quite sick herself the lady walked home, but for her prompt assistance and self-denial the child's illness would, in all probability, have been fatal.

Mr. H. D. ROOSEY representing George H. Morrell & Co., has just returned from an interesting trip through Cuba and Mexico.

PROFESSOR JOHN REDDMEYER.

The Soden Mineral Pastilles (troches) made from the Soden Springs, Frankfurt, Germany, for SODEN, THORNTON, CATARRHS, COUGHS and COLDS.

Dr. Koch said: "A cough for which I tried many other medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better and has now entirely disappeared, through use of the Soden Mineral Pastilles."

The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morrell Mackenzie around each box. Price 50c. No. 34.

ARE YOU A JUDGE?

Of a real fine first-class article of beer?

At Kriehelm's you will find the choicest new in that line. Try his Extra Pale and Culmbach and then judge for yourself.

april 2w

DAN STILL "IN IT,"

Purity—Strength—Perfection

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Powder.

Absolutely the Best.

"Having examined and thoroughly tested the leading brands of baking powder, purchased by myself in open market, I find Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder the best in quality, the highest in leavening power, and perfectly wholesome."

Chemist for U. S. Govt., 1890.

A. D. Woodward

MOORE'S MEN'S SHOE SALE!

Is now in force and knocks Competition into a "Cocked Hat."

MEN'S SHOES.

James A. Bannister's, H. Hess & Bro.'s, Storey & Carroll's

Finest Hand-Sewed, French Calf Shoes, at

\$3.00!

Price everywhere \$7.50 and \$7. Don't miss this, as my doors close in two weeks.

LADIES' SHOES.

I will continue the sale of Ladies' hand-sewed Dongola button at

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Price of these shoes at other places, \$3 and \$4

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Lower than ever before, and with everything offered at from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than cost.

JOHN W. MOORE,

33 Peachtree Street.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Powder.

Absolutely the Best.

"Having examined and thoroughly tested the leading brands of baking powder, purchased by myself in open market, I find Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder the best in quality, the highest in leavening power, and perfectly wholesome."

Chemist for U. S. Govt., 1890.

A. D. Woodward

MOORE'S MEN'S SHOE SALE!

Is now in force and knocks Competition into a "Cocked Hat."

MEN'S SHOES.

James A. Bannister's, H. Hess & Bro.'s, Storey & Carroll's

Finest Hand-Sewed, French Calf Shoes, at

\$3.00!

Price everywhere \$7.50 and \$7. Don't miss this, as my doors close in two weeks.

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GEORGIA,

ALTON WILL FIGHT

MANAGER CHAPPELL
DON'T FEAR A BOYCOTT.

Commission Question and the Traffic
Associations—The Time Convention.
Mr. Huntington Talks.

The Central Traffic Association is after the
"commission" roads, and with both feet.
The decision made by the board of
rulings of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic
Associations in the Chicago and Alton busi-
ness, on the 7th, evidently means business.

The board consists of Commissioners James
F. Goddard and L. P. Farmer, of the Trunk
Line Association. It was created, or rather
revived, when sixty-six of the roads between
the Mississippi river and the seaboard met in
New York last January, and swore a solemn
pledge to break up the commissions. They
pledged themselves to boycott such western
or other roads as paid commissions in joint
committee territory, and to discharge their
own agents who received commissions.

Several of the western lines openly ignored
the order, while nearly all the rest kept on
paying commissions secretly. The Chicago
and Alton was the open violator. This road
makes a boast of commission paying, and it
wants everybody to know it. The Chicago,
Burlington and Quincy was another road
which was charged with violating the agree-
ment by paying commissions secretly. The
Burlington made no attempt to prove its inno-
cence, and the other lines of the Western Pas-
senger Association sent telegrams to the
board of rulings, demanding immediate dis-
cussion of the matter.

The board of rulings, however, refused to
discuss the matter. It demanded that the
commission paying Burlington, All the
western roads promised to join in a boycott,
but they wanted to fight the Burlington as
well as the Alton. The board of rulings in-
cluded the Burlington in the original draft of
the resolutions, but after various threats
against that road it decided to omit it for
the present. The only roads east of the Mis-
sissippi river that refused to join in the boycott
were the Ohio and Mississippi and the Colum-
bus and Hocking Valley.

The declaration of war made to General
Manager Chappell, of the Chicago and Alton,
says:

Your company having failed and declined to
conform to the conditions which it has been
advised the lines in the territory of the joint
committee require to be observed in the control of
joint passenger traffic, you are hereby notified,
pursuant to the powers and authority conferred
upon the undersigned, that the former agency
and authority of your company to sell tickets
and baggage checks over said joint committee
lines is canceled, and that on and after
Wednesday, April 10th, all tickets
of all classes and baggage checks sold and issued
by your line or by other lines eastward over your
road, which tickets and baggage checks pass over
joint committee lines, will be declined for person
and baggage tendered by your company, and
lines until you are otherwise notified. On the
same date the sale or acceptance of tickets and
the issue of baggage checks reaching over your line
westward will be discontinued by joint committee
lines.

Speaking of this, a local railroad man said
yesterday:

"The trunk lines probably remember the
eighteen months' war that they waged against
the Alton several years ago. The Alton came
out ahead that time, and one of the presidents
of the trunk line is said to have vowed that he
would never engage in another boycott. There
are lively times ahead, at any rate. The
Alton can stand a fight better than any of its
neighbors."

Mr. Chappell Talks.

General Manager Chappell has given the road's
side of the story to a Chicago reporter.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Chappell, "we
ceased paying commissions to eastern agents at
the time the original order of the board of rulings
went into effect, and we did not resume until
April 1st. The reason we did so then was
because we learned, beyond question, that
notwithstanding their denials, the majority
of the western roads were still paying commissions
in the forbidden territory. Because our general
passenger agent issued a circular refusing to ac-
knowledge that we were opposed to the payment of
commissions, the eastern lines propose to divert
business from our road. In other words we are
to be boycotted for a mere declaration of prin-
ciple which is in perfect accord with the agree-
ment of the Western Passenger Association, of
which we are a member. Of the notice sent by
me to the board of rulings I am informed that
on April 15th the roads will cease to sell or ac-
cept tickets reaching over our lines unless in
the meantime the means are advised by me
that the Alton will concur with their
requirements. They will get no such advice from
me. The Chicago and Alton is in favor of the
payment of a reasonable commission to ticket
agents, and having always made public that opin-
ion it cannot now consistently count itself to
opposite policy. We managed to get along for
about two years without the co-operation of the
eastern roads, and I think we could continue to
live if this boycott is continued indefinitely. If the
trunk lines are sincere in wishing to abolish the
system why don't they discontinue it? They are
who accept commissions instead of jumping on
the western roads which have an agreement allow-
ing the payment of commissions to ticket agents."

Doesn't this last sentence strike at the meat
of the matter?

Huntington and the Agreement.

In an interview in San Francisco, after the elec-
tion of the old board of Southern Pacific directors
with himself at the head, President C. P. Hun-
tington said the present transcontinental agree-
ment was no bar to other companies building to
California, as it was simply a traffic agreement;
but it was a matter of fact, \$200,000 or \$300,000
was being expended in building a competing line,
and there was, after all, comparatively little tonnage to transport over
long hauls. He stated that the Southern Pacific
of the Oregon Pacific road at 10 cents on the dollar
before leaving New York, but did not want it.
He had made no purchases of Santa Fe stock for
a long time, but had exchanged some of the origi-
nal St. Louis and San Francisco stock for reor-
ganized Santa Fe stock. Local changes had been
generally beneficial to the Southern Pacific
branches. Mr. Huntington said the company was
only waiting for the right of way to build the pro-
posed coast line in southern California.

General Time Convention.

The general time convention has been in session
in New York.

The most important business transacted was
the changing of the body. It will hereafter be known
as the American Railway Association. H. S.
Haines was elected president, and H. F. Brown,
general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock
Island and Pacific railway, was elected vice pres-
ident. The executive committee reported that
125,000 miles of roads were represented in the as-
sociation. One of the amendments adopted was the
election rules in that great and white flags shall be
carried at night time as well as day.

President Perkins's Plain Talk.

In the annual report of the Chicago, Burlington
and Quincy, President Perkins, after giving
figures of the past year, says:

"Taking the year as a whole, we have not quite
earned the 5 per cent dividend. So large a part
of the country served by the company's lines depends
on the corn crop that any serious damage to that
staple must affect the business of all kinds for many
months. We earned during the first six
months of 1890, on our entire system,
from the carriage of corn shipped from points on
our own lines in Nebraska and Kansas about
\$2,200,000. We can't expect to earn much from
this source during the first half of 1891. The ef-
fect of a bad crop is temporary; our most serious
difficulties come from laws which do not allow us
to do business on business principles. The asso-
ciation formed in 1888, with the hope that it might
result in the maintenance of reasonable rates
and the abolition of traffic among the
railroads west of Chicago, accomplished little, per-
haps because the experiment was not tried long
enough. Without association it is impossible to
maintain the prior of railroad transportation. The
law prohibits pooling, the most convenient if not
the only effective form of associated action, and
it remains to be seen whether any substitute can
be found to check the tendency to unreasonable
low prices which always prevail with independent
action."

Without some method of effective co-operation,
competing lines must become bankrupt, and in
the end consolidated. There are signs of a grow-
ing belief, both in and out of Congress, that the
instantaneous commerce law should be amended.
The law has cost, and is costing, the country
millions of dollars, especially the region west
of Chicago and St. Louis, and it is an illu-
stration and a warning of the danger of
maintaining by statute what was once the result

of natural laws of trade. There are upward of
\$5,000,000 of accumulated property in the rail-
roads of the United States, giving employment
and support to millions of men, women and chil-
dren, and that the public can find it for its inter-
est long to maintain laws which make that prop-
erty unprofitable and unprofitably unproductive.
The Lewis Monument.

To Be Unveiled at Dahleona on the 23d of
June.

The Lewis monumental committee met
Friday morning at the Kimball house in the
office of Hon. Frank P. Rice.

Among those present were Governor
Northen, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, representing the
committee composed of herself, Mrs. R.
H. Baker and Mrs. W. A. Charters, of Dal-
housie, the daughters of Colonel Lewis.

Of those present one of the most interest-
ing in the matter was Governor Northen. He and
Professor Lewis had taught school together—
that was the first school Professor Lewis ever
taught.

Bids were submitted by Mr. George Crouch
and the Blue Ridge Marble Company, of Nel-
son, Ga.

The contract was awarded to Mr. W. S.
Saul, general manager of the Blue Ridge Mar-
ble Company, for a monument 20 feet 4 inches
high, 5 feet square at the base, made of creole
Georgia marble.

The monument will be unveiled at Dal-
housie, June 23d. Colonel Richard M. Dal-
housie will be the orator of the occasion, and
Mr. J. J. Gaillard will be the speaker repre-
senting the old students of the North Georgia
Agricultural college.

The alumni and others who desire to con-
tribute to the monument fund will now have
an opportunity of doing so by forwarding
their subscriptions to Professor W. S. Wilson, at
Dahleona, or Mrs. B. P. Gaillard, at the same
place. Mrs. Gaillard is the president of the
Ladies' Memorial Association, at Dahleona,
and has taken a very active interest in the
monument. The completion of the monu-
ment is really due to the energetic efforts of
these ladies.

THE MCKEE VERDICT.

Great Interest Taken in the Trial—The
Receipt of the Verdict.

Great interest has been manifested through-
out the city in the trial of Mrs. McKee at
Rome, and THE CONSTITUTION'S announce-
ment of the result was eagerly read yesterday.

Owing to the fact of Mrs. McKee's long resi-
dence here in Atlanta, and being, therefore,
so well known here, the people generally
watched for the verdict in a case that has be-
come a cause celebre.

THE CONSTITUTION'S graphic story of the
closing scenes was eagerly read. The verdict
was widely discussed and many congratulatory
telegrams were sent, yesterday, to Mrs. McKee.

ABOUT THE JUTE TRUST.

Negotiations Still Pending with the Jute
Bagging People.

President Peek, of the State Farmers Alli-
ance Exchange, said yesterday:

"Propositions have been made by a jute
bagging company, on the line that THE CON-
STITUTION states. These propositions have
not yet been agreed to."

"What will be the outcome?"

"I think, however, that in all probability
cotton bagging and other substitutes will be
used to cover cotton next season."

"Every Spring."

Says one of the best housewives in New Eng-
land, "We feel the necessity of taking a good
medicine to purify the blood, and we all take
Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the children
free from humors, my husband says it gives
him a good appetite, and for myself I am sure
I could never do all my work if it was not for
this splendid medicine. It makes me feel
strong and cheerful, and I am now free from
headache or that tired feeling, as I used to be."

Caligraph Writing Machine disposes of the
aigue of using the pen.

Outfit Boards.

The new, wonderful and mysterious game,
we have just received a new supply. Boies & Bruck-
ner, 6 and 8 Marietta st., April 11-12

Postage stamps for sale at THE Constitution
business office.

PERSONAL.

STAMPS for sale at THE Constitution business
office.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and
furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 71.

STAMPS for sale at THE Constitution business
office.

STAMPS for sale at THE Constitution business
office.

You can get any amount of stamps you want, at
any hour, at THE Constitution office.

EVERYBODY.

That has tried it agrees that "it is delicious." The
Extra Pale and Culmbacher Beer on draught
at Breitenbacher's. April 11-12

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant
and refreshing to the taste, and acts
gently yet promptly on the Kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances,
its many excellent qualities com-
mend it to all and have made it
the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-
gists. Any reliable druggist who
may not have it on hand will pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept
any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

Founded by Dr. E. Tourgee, Director Emeritus
Next Term of Ten Weeks Begins April 16, '91

Systematic instruction in Piano-forte, Organ,
Violin and all other String and Wind Instruments,
Vocal Solifigeo, Theory, Harmony, etc. Also in
Education and Lyric Action, Fine Arts, Languages,
Literature. Many excellent concerts and lectures,
also Orchestra Practice free to pupils. Tuition
very reasonable.

A comfortable home for lady pupils in the
Conservatory building.

Calendar giving full information sent on appli-
cation. CARL FAULKNER, Acting Director, 1 S. S.
ANDERSON, Business Manager, 21 Franklin Square,
Boston, Mass. April 11-12 sat mon wed fri sun

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED WIDOWS'
PENSIONS PASSED UP.

More Applications for Blanks—Some Far-
Fetched Cases—Two Pardon
Applications.

Governor Northen was at the capitol yester-
day for the first time in several days.
He has been attending the state Baptist con-
vention at Hawkinsville, and the rest from
official cares and duties was just what his
health needed.

"I feel a hundred per cent better," he said
yesterday, "and several years younger than I
did ten days ago."

ABOUT WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

About 400 pension claims have been received
at the executive department to date, and of
that number 360 or about nine-tenths have
been passed up.

They are coming in now at the rate of 100 a
day.

And still applications come in from the or-
dinaries for more blanks.

Fulton county got fifty more yesterday;
Gwinnett wrote for twenty-five more, Walton
for twenty-five, Sumter thirty, Chatham fif-
teen, Heberburn ten, Clarke twenty-five,
Pickens twelve, Forsyth twenty-five, Wilkin-
son ten.

Of the applications received an unexpectedly
large per cent are clearly good claims.

"In about nine-tenths of the cases examined
so far," said Captain Tip Harrison yesterday,
the husbands were either killed in battle or
died during the war."

Of course there are all sorts of cases—most
of them tales of misery and suffering and sor-
row.

One application received yesterday, for ex-
ample, was from a widow who has resided in
Georgia since 1871. She was married in De-
cember, 1822. Her husband was a member of
Company C, Twenty-seventh Georgia, named
Riley Merritt. He performed active service in
the army of Northern Virginia until the 1st
day of October, 1863, when he dropped out, too
exhausted to move, and was left by the roadside,
and never heard of afterward.

Then there are widows who are brides of a
few weeks or days only when their husbands
marched off, never to return.

The books this year will show more than
4,000 cases entitled to pensions—widows whose
husbands died more than twenty-five years
ago and who have never married again.

Some few of the applications are made at
hazard, apparently with no knowledge of the
terms of the law.

For example, the widow of John Shiner, of
Worth county, goes on to say of her husband:
"While in such service he contracted lung
disease, and from the effects of which he was
never able to do a day's work of manual labor,
but by careful medical attention he lived until
1889, when he was killed by lightning while
out on the plantation, and trying to protect
himself from rain by taking shelter under a
tree."

This is the official endorsement:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, April
10, 1891.—The applicant is not entitled to a
pension. The ordinary is most respectfully re-
quested not to send such claims as this to this
department. It only tends to call in question
other claims from the county. This lady has
no more claim for pension than if her husband
had died in 1850.

W. H. HARRISON,
Secretary Executive Department.

Mrs. Martha I. Griffith, of Douglas county,
says of her husband that "he was captured at
Vicksburg, Miss., and paroled and returned
home on or about July 22, 1863; and while at
home on said parole, and waiting to be ex-
changed, he was murdered by one Zeb Rain-
water on the 22d day of August, 1863. The said
Rainwater having bought from this deponent
a saddle belonging to her said husband (G. W.
Griffith) for one bushel of corn, she being
almost on sufferance; and the said G. W. Griffith,
when he returned home as above stated, offered
to pay said Rainwater for said corn, and which
said Rainwater refused to accept said pay, when
said G. W. Griffith instigated proceedings in justice
court and recovered possession of said saddle; and
said Rainwater laydied the road, and upon said
Griffith's return home from said trial, and with a
knife cut his, the said George W. Griffith's,
throat."

She Has Reformed.

Susan Rawlins, the wife of an engineer on
the Richmond and Danville, has served eight
months of a year's sentence for violation of the
special prohibition laws of Habersham county.

A petition for her pardon was received at
the capitol yesterday. It is based on the
ground that she was only seventeen years old
when the offense was committed, uneducated
and ignorant. She was sentenced to the
penitentiary with no alternative—this is
explained on the other hand, by the fact that
it was her second offense. She promised never
to be guilty of another violation of this law. She
wants to "return to her husband and home, and
lead a new and different life, and to try to make
a true and devoted wife." In another part she
states that "her reformation is thorough and com-
plete."

The prisoner is serving her term in the Ful-
ton county chain-gang.

Is He An Innocent Man?

Application for pardon was received yester-
day in the case of M. J. C. Stratham, nearly
seventy years old, a long-time member of the
Primitive Baptist church in Jackson county,
under sentence for riot.

It seems that a man who was thought to
have stolen some money from the old man, was
whipped near Stratham's house.

The other parties indicted for the whipping
and tried at the same time, could not swear to
his absence and hence of knowledge without
confessing their own presence and knowledge
of the whipping.

So, unable to prove an alibi, the old man
was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of
\$300 or serve twelve months. It is represented
that he is totally unable to pay the fine.

Since the trial, however, a man named
Frank Robinson—who was not tried when
Stratham was, though under indictment for the
same offense—has turned state's evidence.

He swears that Stratham was not present at
the whipping, and knew nothing about it.

This is the ground mainly relied upon for
the exercise of executive clemency.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of the Standard Wagon Company.

Buggies, carriages, carts, harness, etc., "world
without end." Now you have an opportunity to
buy a fine or medium grade vehicle at a bargain.

On or about August 1st we will move into our ele-
gant new five-story building, now being erected
on Walton street, immediately in rear of the
postoffice. Before making the move everything
in our present repository can be bought at a bar-
gain. It may be a new departure for a buggy and
carriage house, but we propose a clean sweep.

Hardly necessary or possible to enumerate, but
you will find almost everything on wheels, from
the very finest to medium grade. We cor-
respond daily by tele to call and see for yourselves,
or send for catalogue and prices. Standard Wagon
Co., Alabama street. T. M. Barns, manager.

STILSON,
JEWELER.

35 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

THE BELL RINGS

— FOR THE —

PEOPLE'S BENEFIT

— AT —

EISEMAN & WEIL'S,

One-Price Clothiers and
Furnishers.

3 Whitehall St.

It Will Ring For Every Tenth Sale.

On SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY,
April 11th, 12th and 14th.

Our Three Spring Opening Days

IT MAY RING FOR YOU

If it does, we will refund the money for the full
amount of your purchase, whether it be 5 cents
or \$25.

WE WILL ALSO GIVE

a beautiful Souvenir to

Each Customer.

This Is Our First Spring Season

and we make it to your interest to buy your Spring
Clothing and Furnishings from us.

Eiseman & Weil,

3 Whitehall St.

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS

PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books,
Binding, Electrotyping, etc.,
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JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.

(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

TAILOR-MADE

CLOTHES.

Are you looking

FOR VALUE?

The number is

10 Marietta St.

E. & A. C. BEALL,

CLOTHIERS,

Furnishers and Hatters.

SUITS TO ORDER

— AT —

POPULAR PRICES.

At AUCTION,

At 3 P. M., Tuesday April 14, 1891

-- 22 GRANT PARK LOTS. --

Comprising some of the most beautiful grove
lots ever subdivided in Fulton county. With the
benefits of quick and frequent transportation to
the center of the city by dummy line, near new
schoolhouse and just at GRANT PARK.

The lots of this subdivision already sold are al-
ready in the hands of the very best people, thus
insuring a desirable community.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

We are instructed by the syndicate owning this
property to sell every lot for what it will bring for
final division of proceeds. We have a positive
agreement with them that there is to be

No Limit, Reserve Nor By-Bidding.

DATE.—3 p. m., Tuesday, April 14th.

TERMS.—1, cash, balance 6 and 12 months, with
discount on amount of any deferred payments
for all cash.

FREE RIDE.—We will furnish free tickets on
the dummy line to the sale to all who attend.

PLATS.—May be had at our office.

WELCH & TURNER,
No. 2 Kimball House, Wall St., Real Estate Agents.



It Attracts All Eyes

Perhaps you think it a
very easy thing to pro-
duce a Suit of Clothes
that will be attractive to
everybody.

Nothing could be fur-
ther from the truth. The
tastes of people in regard
to style, color, fit—all
these are points that the
successful Clothier must
carefully study. We be-
lieve that our spring stock
meets the most exacting
demands in all these re-
spects. We have what
you want. Call and see
us.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD

2 Days!

Send for **W**HEN necessary, we can deliver within 2 days from receipt of order, engraved calling cards and invitations of the latest and most correct styles. We keep posted in this line, and we reap, with us, the benefits.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS AND ART STATIONERS.

Hickey's Magic Hairline

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on the scalp and its diseases sent free on application. For sale by all druggists and by the manufacturer, **E. J. HICKEY,** 111 N. 1st St., New York, N. Y.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.
FAULKNER, KEILAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
53 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

The Most Desirable

VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY

FOR SALE

AT INMAN PARK

April 15th, at 3 P. M.

MAPS OF THIS PROPERTY WILL BE distributed from my office in a few days. Water and gas pipes have been laid, streets graded, walks and drives perfected, making this residence park a thing of beauty. At the same time, it is acknowledged to be the equal of any portion of Atlanta in elevation, healthfulness and value. Edgewood avenue leads from the center of the city directly through the park, furnishing a magnificent, straight, paved street, with a double-tracked electric railroad line, giving communication with property every seven and one-half minutes. Some of the best people in the south have built elegant homes upon Edgewood avenue, Elizabeth street, Waverly Way, Euclid avenue, Spruce and other streets. All the surroundings are simply perfect. The city has agreed to continue to make such improvements as are necessary. Ride over this great and prosperous city and make the comparison with other localities, and you will find that right now is the time to secure your home in Inman park. Several expensive buildings of the latest architectural proportions and beauty will be erected on these lovely grounds during the present year. It is a great comfort to know that your neighbor will build as fine a house as you do; that no shanty can confront you. Come in and get a plat, go upon the premises with your wife, and select your lot before the sale, and buy it. The terms are exceedingly liberal—only one-quarter cash, the balance in one, two and three years, 5 per cent interest. Remember that first-class Atlanta real estate advances annually. You are bound to lose money by waiting.

H. L. WILSON,

Real Estate Agent, No. 3 Kimball House,
Fryor Street.

H. L. WILSON,

APRIL 15th, at 3 P. M.

AUCTIONEER.

For sale on premises, Tuesday, April 14th, 3 o'clock p. m., valuable 26-room residence.

No. 86 Ivy Street.

This central and desirable property is on the west side of Ivy street, between Houston and Wheat streets, with street cars on each. Here is constant income of \$167 per month, or a grand home for an elegant and large family. Real estate is advancing very rapidly in this locality. It is only a question of a few months before you are bound to have a fine profit on what you pay on the 14th. Men are growing rich every year investing in Atlanta dirt. They are absolutely coming here from all parts of the United States to invest, because of the solid increasing value of Atlanta property. Call for plans.

H. L. WILSON, Real Estate Agent,
3 Kimball House, Fryor street.
APRIL 15th, at 3 P. M.

J. J. DUFFY.

NO. 75 PEACHTREE STREET.

\$3,500—Lot in Inman park, 100x200; gas, water and sewerage; 15-foot alley; easy terms.

\$2,500—3 acres on Bellwood avenue, Oak Grove; cheap.

\$2,000—Lot on Jackson street, 50x141, near Irwin street.

\$4,500—Lot on Washington street, 50x175; prettiest on the street.

\$2,000—6-room house, lot 15x134; in Decatur.

\$10,000—Central lot on Spring street, 100x30, to 15-foot alley.

\$3,000—6-room house, lot 50x154, Broyles street.

\$4,100—3-room house, lot 50x200, near Thurman street; stable and elegant water; great bargain.

\$19,000—19 acres on Belt road, near Van Winkle's shop.

\$17,000—16 acres on Marietta road.

\$2,500—3-room house, lot 50x130, Georgia avenue; everything nice and new, and cheap home; easy terms.

\$2,500—Lot 50x130, Merritts avenue; lies well.

\$4,000—Corner lot on Forsyth street, 50x127; 10-foot alley; easy terms.

\$1,150—Lot Mills and Williams, 50x100; very cheap.

\$2,500—Lot 50x200, Washington street; fine location.

\$1,100—3-room house, lot 50x130, Pine street; this is cheap.

\$1,000—Lot 50x100, South Terry street, near Georgia avenue; 10-foot alley.

\$1,000—Lot 42x125, Peachtree street, near in; bargain in this.

\$3,000—Lot 50x120, Loyd street, near Decatur; very central.

\$19,000—Lot 22x120, on Decatur, near Loyd.

\$4,500—Fine house and lot, Spring street; near in; all improvements.

\$2,500—Two 3-room houses and store, Decatur street; fine location.

\$10,000—Lot 165x200, Jackson street; finest lot on the street.

\$2,500—Vacant Virginia avenue; overlooking Piedmont park; good on it can be sold for \$50 per acre, fronting part on Capitol avenue; 98 lots, big money in this. DUFFY & WARREN.

IN THE CITY HALL.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE NEW CITY PRISON

Wants the Work to Begin or the Committee Dissolved—The Davis Street School, The Public Scales.

The keeping of Atlanta's prisoners is rapidly becoming a serious problem. Police headquarters is entirely too small, and a new one must be built. But when and where?

A special committee has had the question under consideration for several months, but the new prison is just as uncertain today as it was the day the committee was created by a council resolution. The members of the committee are growing impatient.

So are the people generally.

The committee is made up of the committee on public buildings and grounds, Messrs. Woodward, Reinhardt and McCall, the finance committee, Messrs. Rice, Hushion, Shipshure, Turner and Hendrix; the chairman of the police committee, Mr. King, and Captain English, chairman of the board of police commissioners.

Mr. Woodward is chairman of the committee.

Several meetings have been held and a number of plans have been discussed, but so far every one has been rejected. The rejection was not due to a want of concert of action and opinion, but rather to the faulty conditions of the plans. Speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Woodward said:

"The new station house is getting to be a chestnut. Everybody admits the necessity of one, and yet every time a place is secured some one objects to it, and we have our work to do over again."

Mr. Shipshure, who was present, remarked:

"I think the best thing we can do is to secure a good place in the fourth ward, somewhere on Decatur street near Collins, and build a central station."

"Then build two smaller ones," suggested Mr. Woodward, "one on Marietta street, and the other on Peters street."

"That's my idea," said Mr. Shipshure.

"We can put one of these stations on the lot behind the engine house on Marietta street, and the other with the one on Peters street. Then every night transfer the prisoners from these to the main station."

"Something of that kind would do," said Mr. Woodward. "However, I want to accomplish something pretty soon, or ask the council to discharge us."

Captain English has given the matter as careful a consideration as any one could, and says:

"If two or three of Atlanta's representative citizens should by a possibility become so unfortunate as to pass an hour behind the bars in the station house they would be for demolishing it. That prison is a shame to the city of Atlanta, and we should get a new one at once."

"What are your plans?" he was asked.

"I have none just now. That Benevolent home project scheme was the one, but we got set down on. The committee has a subcommittee which is now at work, and in a few days we will have a plan ready for the special committee."

The New Waterworks.

Superintendent Richards, of the waterworks, and City Engineer Clayton, leave for Philadelphia today.

They go to attend the annual convention of the American Waterworks Association.

The trip will give the two officials an opportunity to study the celebrated waterworks system of Philadelphia, and to converse with gentlemen thoroughly conversant with every waterworks system in the world. They will learn their lessons well and return brimful of suggestions for Atlanta's new water system. Then the gentlemen having the work in hand will get down to hard work.

Engineer Wilson has completed his last survey from the Chattahoochee, and just as soon as one of the many routes run is selected the final measure for numbers and so forth will be made.

The waterworks committee feel confident of breaking ground before the summer is over.

To Go Before the Council.

A delegation of Atlanta ladies will ask the general council for an audience Monday week. The delegation is composed of the teachers in the Davis street school.

Miss Amelia Bronner, principal of the school, will head the delegation and make the address. There is not a sidewalk around or near the Davis street school and the ladies have grown weary of the muddy approaches. They have been forced to plod through it all winter and next Monday they will ask the council to relieve them of the spring mud by giving them sidewalks.

Its dollars to cents that the council won't refuse the pleading.

The Public Scales.

Just as soon as Mayor Hemphill signs the ordinance providing two sets of public scales, it will become a law.

Then the scales will be purchased at once.

The special committee yesterday visited the proposed localities of the scales, and every member is satisfied that no better selection could have been made.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

Of Real Estate by Wilson & Logan Yesterday.

A large crowd attended the sale of lots on the new Decatur dummy line, known as Metropolitan square.

Mr. J. T. Matthews, the inimitable, acted as auctioneer, and the bidding was very spirited. The sale was a complete success in every respect, and the buyers of lots were all delighted with their purchases.

Quite a number of ladies were present, and a nice crowd is seldom seen at a real estate sale.

Fifty-three lots, twenty-six feet front by 165 feet in depth to a ten-foot alley, were sold.

The following is a list of purchasers and lots bought:

Mrs. E. A. Shivers, lot No. 3, \$175.

R. J. King, lots Nos. 20, 21 and 22, each \$175.

A. A. Ivy, lots Nos. 30 and 31, each \$125.

E. L. Withers, lot No. 37, \$125.

M. J. King, lots Nos. 40 and 41, each \$125.

R. J. King, lot No. 48, \$105.

Mrs. W. T. Mooney, lots Nos. 53 and 54, each \$105.

E. L. Withers, lot No. 61, \$105.

R. J. King, lots Nos. 62 and 63, each \$110.

R. J. Glenn, lots Nos. 64 and 65, each \$120.

E. E. Fulton, lots Nos. 66 and 67, each \$120.

E. E. Fulton, lots Nos. 76 and 81, each \$125.

Mrs. L. B. Morgan, lots Nos. 70 and 71, each \$90.

F. E. Fulton, lots Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

You can get any amount of stamps you want, at any hour, at THE CONSTITUTION office.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions.

For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John A. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar29-tf

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare.

jan29-dly

CLOSE IN PROPERTY

On Capitol Ave., Within Two Blocks of State Capitol.

AT AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

We will sell on above date the comfortable house, No. 76 Capitol avenue, contains 8 rooms, with water, gas, and has recently been repaired and put in good condition. The lot is 49 1/2 feet front on Capitol avenue and 155 feet deep to an alley; also, a small time and place, we will sell the splendid vacant lot, corner Capitol avenue and Jones street, 60x155 feet to alley. This property is only two blocks from the state capitol, and in a most excellent neighborhood; just opposite Major Fitts' residence, near to Major R. A. Anderson, Dr. Newton and others. Terms, 1/3 cash; balance one and two years, with 6 per cent interest.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

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ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by this never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines.

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